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Fund Over Midway Mark; Inflation Hits Germany; Bricker Decides to Run

The World's Day—November 15, 1943.

Boston: United War Fund Over $3,798,000

Greater Boston's United War Fund is 50.6 per cent subscribed as of noon today. Report luncheon discloses $3,798,172.58 received. [Page 2.]

First results of the recount of the Boston School Committee election ballots today gave Daniel J. McDevitt, Chairman of the Committee, a 48-vote gain to add to his original 256-vote lead over Joseph Lee, former Committee member. The 48 votes were picked up in the first 30 precincts recounted.

First "War Production Drive Show" to be opened in the country began a two-week display in Boston under auspices of the War Production Board, with design of showing improved results fostered by introduction of labor-management production committees. [Page 2.]

Europe: Reichsmarks Skyrocket Since War

Germany is beset with inflation, the British Ministry of Economic Warfare indicated, with the amount of notes circulating in the Reich skyrocketing from 8,000,000,000 marks at the start of the war to about 30,000,000,000 now.

"The idea of slave organization will not necessarily be quite dead in the world even when the Nazis and Fascists are only a nightmare memory," British Home Secretary Herbert S. Morrison warned an audience in Burnley, England.

German orders reminding Nazi officers of their duty to destroy all military records in the case of capitulation have been found in the Trondheim district on the western coast of Norway, the Swedish-Norwegian press bureau reported.

Italy's Premier, Marshal Badoglio, gained a temporary reprieve for his Government under the authority of King Victor Emmanuel by offering to resign when the Allies reach Rome. [Page 7.]

The state of siege clamped on the northern Italian city of Milan by the Nazis last week was extended today to Monza, Sesto and San Giovanni in retaliation for a new wave of shootings and sabotage, dispatches reaching Bern said.

Gen. Henri Giraud will lead the French military forces only as long as he is given a free hand in their direction, circles close to the French National Liberation Committee in Algiers said. [Page 7.]

Top ranking Spanish generals have formally demanded that Generalissimo Francisco Franco restore the Spanish monarchy, travelers reaching London from Spain said. [Page 7.]

Russia will not relinquish the portion of Eastern Poland which it took in the partitioning of that country with Germany in 1939, Soviet Ambassador Constantine Oumansky implied in a speech in Mexico City.

The Croatian Government of Dr. Anté Pavelic has decreed the capital penalty for anyone who knows or hears of an act of sabotage and does not tell the police, a Budapest dispatch to a Bern newspaper said.

National: Bricker Announces GOP Candidacy

Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio formally announced he was a candidate for the Republican Presidental nomination, renouncing any bid for a fourth term as Governor.

Launchings over the week end included two destroyers at Kearny, N. J., and two destroyer escorts at Newark, Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock yards; two submarines at Electric Boat, Groton, Conn.; a frigate at the Kaiser yard in Richmond, Calif., a destroyer escort at Western Pipe and Steel yards, Wilmington, Calif., and a Liberty ship at Bethlehem-Fairfield yards, Baltimore, Md.

The Army has relaxed the alert status maintained for 24 hours at the Tule Lake segregation center in California and indications were that the tension had eased at the camp for 16,000 disloyal Japanese.

Rear Admiral Elliott Buckmaster, commander of the aircraft carrier Yorktown when it was sunk at the Battle of Midway, has been ordered to assume command of the San Diego Naval Air Base, succeeding Rear Admiral Ernest Gunther.

Former Minnesota Gov. Harold E. Stassen, now a lieutenant commander in the Navy, is first official candidate for the Nebraska Republican Presidential preferential primary next April 11, the Secretary of State's office announced.

Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, headed since Oct. 7 by Henry J. Kaiser, industrialist and shipbuilder, almost doubled its production of Navy Corsair Fighters in the last 10 days of October, Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward announced.

The National Grange convention re-elected Albert S. Goss, Washington, as National Master for a two-year term.

Washington: Poll Tax Resolution Rejected, 9 to 8

The Senate Judiciary Committee rejected 9 to 8 a resolution calling for a constitutional amendment to prohibit the collection of a poll tax as a qualification for voting for Federal officers.

The Senate Judiciary Committee approved unanimously a resolution authorizing an inquiry into liquor-industry practices, and Chairman Van Nuys (D) of Indiana promised some "startling developments."

The Federal Housing Administration estimates that in the first year after lifting wartime curbs $2,000,000,000 worth of new homes will be built and $3,000,000,000 spent on repairing and modernizing old ones.

Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan has reassigned to Jan. 10 the trial of 16 flour milling corporations, 11 of their executives, and their national trade organization, charged with conspiracy to fix prices on packaged family flour sold throughout the country.

Mildred H. McAfee, commanding officer of the Waves, now wears the four gold stripes of a captain and Tova Petersen Wiley, assistant director, is being advanced from lieutenant to lieutenant commander, the Navy announced.

Americas: Gripsholm Docks at Rio de Janeiro

The repatriation ship Gripsholm, bringing 1,500 citizens of the Americas home from Japanese internment camps, docked at Rio de Janeiro. The Swedish liner is en route from Mormugao, Portuguese India, to New York.

Settlement of a strike of port workers in Valparaiso, Chile, over elimination of overtime pay, was announced by the Chilean Government.

The Venezuelan Government ordered expropriation of the Caracas-Valencia Railroad line which ceased running Nov. 13 through lack of fuel. It is on the United States "blacklist" of enemy concerns, those known to be trading with the enemy.

Middle East: Lebanese Look for Allied Action

In Lebanon strong Allied action was expected to halt disturbances over the Lebanese dispute with the French on the question of Lebanon's independence. [Page 1.]

Orient: Roosevelt's Envoy Leaves Chungking

Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, President Roosevelt's personal representative, left Chungking yesterday after a three-day visit and conferences with Generalissimo Chaing Kai-shek, War Minister Ho-Ying-chin, and Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell. General Hurley acts as a fact-finder for the President.

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The Weather

Cloudy—Snow

for New England on Page 2. Complete Weather Predictions

Timilty Wins Labor Backing By A. F. of L.

Building and Trades Association petitions Governor for re-appointing police head.

Support for reappointment of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, whose term expires Nov. 25, was announced today by the Building and Construction Trades Council of Metropolitan Boston, representing 16,000 workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

With Governor Saltonstall still silent on his choice for the new term, friends of the Commissioner, whose reappointment is opposed by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell and several civic organizations, were circulating petitions for his retention. Mr. Bushnell's opposition stems from indictments he obtained against the Commissioner on charges of conspiracy to permit gaming in Boston, indictments which were later quashed by the courts.

Commissioner Feels Proud

Mr. Timilty, when asked today in regard to the various petitions circulating in Boston favoring his reappointment, said, "I feel very proud to know that I have so many friends."

He said that he had no previous knowledge of the circulation of the petitions; that it was done entirely by his friends. He denied charges that members of the police force were circulating petitions in his behalf.

Mr. Timity added, however, that the police officers themselves had signed a petition demanding his reappointment. Ninety-nine per cent of the police force, he said, had signed the petition.

The Police Commissioner said he understood nearly 80,000 signatures had now been obtained by his friends for his reappointment.

The support of the Council was disclosed by E. A. Johnson, Council President, who said that the vote had been taken last Friday, and that a letter was being sent to the Governor today indorsing Mr. Timilty.

More Labor Support

Additional support from A. F. of L. members was promised by Harry Grages, Secretary-Treasurer and Business Agent of the Boston Central Labor Union, represent-

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U. S. Bombers Smash Sofia Rail Yards; Soviets Break Through Dnieper Bend; Roosevelt Links Relief to Shorter War

Message tells Congress liberated peoples are expected to share in war on Axis.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—President Roosevelt assured Congress in a special message today that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration contemplated no grandiose international charity but, rather, that its purposes were:

1. To shorten the war by giving the liberated peoples the stamina and support which will enable them to fight with the Allies.

2. To enable the liberated people to help themselves.

"UNRRA will be able to make only a beginning in the vast task of aiding the victims of war," the President told Congress. "The greatest part of the job will have to be done by the liberated peoples themselves. What UNRRA can do is to help the liberated peoples to help themselves, so that they have the strength to undertake the task of rebuilding their destroyed homes, their ruined factories and their plundered farms.

"The length of the war may be materially shortened if, as we free each occupied area, the people are enlisted in support of the United Nations' armies.

French Army Cited

"Already, for example, a new French Army has been created and, as we strike toward Berlin, increasing numbers in Sicily and Italy are falling in step beside the soldiers of the United Nations. Others construct roads and military installations required for our military operations. Millions more are waiting for the moment when they, too, can strike a blow against the enemy."

The President recommended that Congress enact a bill authorizing the appropriation of funds as Congress may from time to time determined to permit the participa-

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Associated Press Radiophoto

Resolution—Backbone of Soviet Drive

Gen. Nikolai Vatutin (right), commander of the Russian forces that captured Kiev, shown at his observation post on west bank of the Dnieper River. This picture was radioed from Moscow to New York.

Bulgar Capital shakes under first raid; Red Army continues 10-mile-a-day advance.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While American medium bombers disorganized the German supply system throughout the Eastern Balkans by giving Bulgaria's Capital its first heavy raid, events moved with unrelenting rapidity in Russia. General Vatutin continued his 10-mile-a-day westward drive to the last north-south railway available to the Germans east of the Pripet Marshes. From German accounts, a new attacking force, presumably General Malinovsky's Third Army, has ruptured the Nazi lines on the Dnieper bend above Zaporozhe.

The fact that the Russian communiqué fails to mention this break-through is in accord with Moscow's method of not reporting major moves until they are well under way. The Zaporozhe area is the point at which German forces are clinging to the river far behind the rest of the Nazi line. Had General Konev been able to push on southward at Krivoi Rog, he would have trapped these Germans. Apparently the intention of the High Command was to evacuate the salient, and the line was thinly held—in which case the Germans may be ready with a re-formed line in the rear.

General Vatutin's drive, however, is clearly forcing back the Germans at a pace beyond their intended rate of withdrawal. He has pushed on 30 miles west of Zhitomir, on the north-south railroad, which he captured Nov. 13 and has come within 20 miles of Korosten, 50 miles up the line, thus forming an extraordinarily deep salient dividing General von Mannstein's southern armies from the German forces to the north. Berlin also reported Soviet armies at the outskirts of Rechitsa, 150 miles to the northwest of the German stronghold at Gomel.

Apart from the bombing of Sofia, which followed closely on the heavy raid by American Flying Fortresses and Liberators on Bremen over the week end, the Italian Front remained relatively quiet. Both sides appeared to be engaged in bringing up reinforcements to their mountain positions. To the east, in the Aegean Islands, British and Italian defenders of the eight-mile-long island of Leros appeared to be in a difficult situation as the Germans established a bridgehead on the island and continued to bring in reinforcements. So far the defenders appeared to be holding their own.

In the Pacific, General MacArthur continued his unrelenting blows at the Japanese positions. Nearly 225 tons of bombs—a heavy load for the Pacific theater—were dropped on Japanese airfields at Alexishafen and Madang in New Guinea. It is significant, however, that the Japanese have been able to increase their air resistance in this theater.

In other respects, pressure on the Japanese is being maintained steadily, as the United States Navy announcement shows, with one plane transport and six merchants ships sunk by United States submarines, bringing the total of ships sunk or damaged to 496.

Southern Europe:

U. S. Bombers Blast Sofia Railway Yards

American B-25 Mitchell medium bombers ranged in force over Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 15, making the first air attack on the Bulgarian Capital from this theater in a blow designed to dislocate traffics over the whole Balkan rail system, while aground in Italy, the battle lines remained virtually unchanged.

Other bombers swept into France for their third crack at the important Antheor Railway viaduct near

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Turkey Growers Turn to OPA For Relief in Black Market

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Black market" operations in Thanksgiving turkeys, — tossed back and forth like a football on an autumn gridiron—were finally kicked right into the lap of the OPA today by the turkey growers who had been charged with building up the illegal sales.

Meanwhile, on the sidelines, civilian consumers face the single fact that, if they are to obtain any turkeys to speak of they will have to pay high tribute—tribute that, it is charged, is costing grocers of Massachusetts between $50,000 and $60,000.

Yet, so far, there are no facts for consumers on three essential byplays:

1. Who are the turkey producers who are asking prices in excess of established OPA ceilings?

2. Who are the wholesalers who are paying in excess of such ceilings?

3. Who are the grocers who—in order to meet customers' demands—are being forced to purchase at excess prices?

Who Are Real Guilty

In fact, there might even be a fourth question: Who are the consumers who are willing to pay tribute in order to obtain turkeys?

It's another of those "vicious chains" one hears so much about, but about which, apparently, little is being done.

Lack of proper enforcement by the Office of Price Administration is held chiefly at fault. According to Archie L. Mackie, of Kingston, N. H., Secretary of the New England Turkey Growers' Association, every grower knows exactly what the ceiling price is for turkeys. "And he can get by on that ceiling price," Mr. Mackie said today.

"But, just as long as some jobbers and wholesalers are willing to buy at prices in excess of ceilings, so, undoubtedly there will be some growers who will sell at excess prices.

Many Sold Out

"As far as I can ascertain, however," he added, "members of our Association who still have turkeys are adhering strictly to OPA ceilings. But many of us already are sold out of Thanksgiving birds."

However, Mr. Mackie added that turkey production this year was far below figures which had been widely quoted. "In Vermont," he said, "where growers were reported to be raising 160,000 birds this year, a careful check by the State Department of Agriculture reveals only 120,000 turkeys. The same is true all over New England."

Mr. Mackie's statements followed a report by Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' Association, that grocers all over the State were

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Food Centers In India Ease Famine Crisis

By C. K. Cumming
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 15—Some alleviation of "the worst famine in India's history" has been brought about by the arrival of 650,000 tons of food grains during the past three months, by the establishment of government feeding centers, and by the application of food price controls, Food Department authorities have announced.

Even so, it is acknowledged that the situation is still serious, especially in the rural areas. The Food Department of the Central Government now plans to send an average of 3,500 tons of food grains daily to Calcutta during the next two months.

Much of this—some 2,000 tons—will be dispatched daily to outlying districts by road, rail, and river

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Steps to a Free Lebanon Taken by Allied Action

The Associated Press learned in London that the British expect Gen. Georges Catroux to order the release of Lebanese Cabinet Ministers and Parliament members under arrest; withdraw Jean Louis Helleu, who ordered the arrests and set up a provisional government; negotiate with the Lebanese over the question of their independence and sovereignty.

From Cairo clashes between French troops and Lebanese along the eastern coast of the Mediterranean were reported. Disorders broke out in Egypt where student mobs in sympathy demonstrations stoned the French Committee's Headquarters.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 15—The unusually firm attitude of the British Government underlines the improved prospects today for solution of the problem of Lebanese independence.

Some very plain speaking was done on behalf of Britain by Mr. Roger Makins who in the absence of Mr. Harold MacMillan, British member of the Allied Political-Military Commission for the Mediterranean, saw Gen. Charles de Gaulle and M. René Massigli at Algiers shortly before Gen. Georges Catroux's departure to Beirut.

Expressing in no uncertain terms the grave concern felt in London over the Lebanese crisis he made

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By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Nov. 15—Formulation of a compromise giving Lebanon a greater measure of control at home and looking toward ultimate complete freedom will be reached shortly, it is believed here.

It is felt that Gen. Georges Catroux, generally recognized as one of the most astute French diplomats on the scene today, will be able to settle the trouble and save both French and Lebanese prestige.

Although the excitement over French action in arresting the Lebanese President, Prime Minister, and other Government officials last week is still running high, there are certain signs, particularly on the French side, of willingness to reach a friendly settlement.

It is now indicated that the French are taking a less intransigeant stand, probably due to the really formidable amount of criticism their action stirred up both in and out of the Arab world.

Moderation Counseled

It is recognized, of course, that a hasty move from either side might greatly increase the difficulty of the task facing General Catroux, but it is known that both British and Americans are quietly and judiciously counseling moderation to both parties.

Furthermore, official statements of all concerned have been colored up somewhat for public consump-

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No Secret Pacts at Moscow, Hull Declares Unequivocally

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared today that no secret agreements of any kind were undertaken at Moscow and in an hour-long conference with Washington correspondents added further disclosures on the meaning and consequences of the four-power meeting.

Greeting the press for the first time since his 26,000-mile round-trip flight to the Kremlin, Mr. Hull, buoyant, rested, and even loquacious within the bounds of diplomacy, added new information and new insight into the accomplishments of the Foreign Secretaries.

The Secretary answered all questions, and his replies were more direct and detailed than reporters usually can elicit from him. In the course of his own opening statement and in answer to pointed queries, he disclosed:

Nothing 'Up Sleeves'

That the published documents represent the sum total of the decisions taken at Moscow, that there were no undertakings of any character which were either proposed or accepted by the nations, that neither he nor any of the other officials attending the conference had anything concealed up their sleeves.

That no controversial issues were ignored, whether they affect the Balkans or the Baltic States, and that issues are being progressively and promisingly considered.

That the Moscow agreements give convincing evidence of the unity between both political parties and most groups in the country on postwar collaboration.

That Russia, Britain, and the United States have agreed that the principles of the Italian declaration, guaranteeing individual liberty and a free choice of government, is applicable to all of Europe.

That the future treatment of Germany, apart from unconditional surrender, was left to the larger organization of the United Nations.

Mr. Hull contributed numerous other interesting revelations concerning the conference.

Progress to Unity

He remarked with real satisfaction that the delegates agreed upon many things which they apparently did not agree upon at the beginning of the conference.

He explained that the reason they singled out Austria for a particular declaration was because the Allies had information that an anti-Axis revolt in Austria would be constructively helped along by the knowledge that the United Nations recognized that country as an unwilling tool of Berlin.

The Secretary put considerable emphasis upon the applicability of the pattern of Allied policy toward Italy to the other liberated countries in Europe.

What Declaration Pledges

This declaration assures that "freedom of speech, of religious worship, of political belief, of press, and of public meeting shall be restored in full measure to the Italian people," and that they shall have the full opportunity to establish a government of their own choice.

Mr. Hull was particularly gratified at the reception of the Moscow agreements. He disclosed that he had been working for many months to bring about the widest measure of agreement on foreign policy between the leaders of the political parties, and he felt that there was every reason to believe that the objective and the principal methods of collaboration in the

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Firsthand Report on Corsica: Influence of de Gaulle Strong

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

EN ROUTE TO ITALY, Nov. 15—As you slide down through the cottonwool clouds toward the dull green winter-tinted waters of the Gulf of Ajaccio and the snow-dusted peaks of mountain ranges where the Patriots opposed the Germans so effectively, you begin to sense the strength of French nationalism in Corsica.

This potentially important strategic island—especially from an air viewpoint—is the first department of France to be liberated from Nazi occupation.

And Frenchmen there give you no opportunity to overlook the fact that it was liberated by the rush of French forces from North Africa to aid the Corsican guerrillas.

Thousands of these well-coordinated, well-prepared fighters belonging to the "Underground" resistance movements blended into the national front were clandestinely armed with Sten guns by the British. And some valuable work was done by a small group of American Rangers transported to the scene on an Italian destroyer manned by Italians.

Tricolor Flutters Proudly

But in conversations you don't hear many allusions to those factors in Corsica's release. You hear many allusions to the rising military strength of France, which is embellished by the presence of French soldiers, sailors, and airmen, and by the French Tricolor flying over many buildings.

The first thing to catch your eye on the small Ajaccio airfield is the

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

Britons Pack Clothing For Russian Women

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 15

British clothing manufacturers are preparing to ship $400,000 worth of dresses and coats to Russia for women and children in areas freed from the German grip by the Red Army, it was announced Nov. 13.

They will be a gift of the trade.

United War Fund Reaches 50.6 Per Cent of Its Goal

Greater Boston United War Fund reached this noon the figure of $3,798,172.58 or 50.6 per cent of the goal.

As the halfway mark was passed Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly lauded the volunteer workers of the Fund, saying they deserve a share in the famous motto of the postal service: "Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds."

The Postmaster's tribute to the solicitors was paid today at the "Public Service Day" report-luncheon at which he was chief speaker.

The Boston Postal District, covering 25 cities and towns in Greater Boston, has subscribed 109.3 per cent of its quota to the Fund, he announced.

Mr. Connelly is also serving as chairman of the so-called Federal Group, which he said today has subscribed 72.3 per cent of its allotted figure. High lights in this division were furnished when the following groups went beyond the 100 per cent mark: U. S. Merchant Marine Radio School at Gallup's Island; Federal Public Housing Authority; War Manpower Commission; War Production Board; New England Regional Office of Price Administration; Selective Service Commission.

Alicia Adams, 11-year-old Greek-American girl, spoke about the words freedom and liberty and said they had never been so shining and clean as now. "In other countries," the young speaker said, "people have to give whether they care or not, but in America it is left to us to decide whether we care; and that is freedom."

Fresh Efforts Urged

In spite of the excellent showing to date, Chairman Walker urged redoubled efforts and redoubled generosity on the part of volunteer workers and the public, to insure that the Fund should top its $7,500,000 quota by Thanksgiving eve.

This early figure, announced today, is encouraging, he said, but he also pointed out that it includes several large gifts received prior to the opening of the drive, as well as money reported received by the Special Gifts and the Industry and Finance division, who launched their campaigns some days before house-to-house solicitation started.

Wellesley and Winchester had exceeded their quotas yesterday and were acclaimed for being the first to earn this distinction. Wellesley accomplished the feat in a single day. Early Sunday morning volunteer workers began visiting every residence in the town, and the results were announced last evening at a Harvest Home party at the famous Maugus Club at Wellesley Hills. From 8:30 to 9:30 the progress of the drive was reported over radio station WORL moment by moment until the goal was reached.

Winchester had a similarly active Sunday as a climax to its five-day drive. More than 1,200 volunteer workers and their guests thronged Town Hall in the evening to hear returns which were also broadcast over WCOP from 6:45 to 8 o'clock. Special messages came from movie stars Bette Davis and Sonny Tufts, both of whom are former Winchesterites.

Contributions

The following contributions over $500 were acknowledged today by Fund headquarters in Boston:

$10,000—Mr. and Mrs. J. Franklin McElwain
4,050—Bernard J. Rothwell
2,050—Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Whittier
2,000—Mr. and Mrs. Roland M. Baker, Jr.
1,700—Mr. and Mrs. Francis F. Sears
1,050—Mrs. Ethel P. Cory
1,023—F. R. Carnegie Steele
1,000—"From a Friend"
800—Mr. and Mrs. George S. Terry
625—Mr. and Mrs. Stanley G. P. Fitch
600—Mrs. Caroline L. Buttrick; Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Prouty
500—Oscar S. Bauer; Miss Abby A. Bradley; Mrs. Frank Burgess; the Rev. and Mrs. John Crocker; Everett Rotary Club; Dr. Paul Gustafson; Mrs. Francis W. Lee; Hon. and Mrs. John F. Perkins; Mrs. A. Kingsley Porter; Orville N. Purdy; Mrs. Arthur H. Weed; Roy F. Williams

Subscription of Companies

$14,300—Draper Top Company
13,200—Munro, Kincaid, Edgehill, Inc.
13,000—Winslow Bros. & Smith Co. and Affiliated Companies
10,000—Blake & Kendall Company; Forti, Dupee, Sawyer Co.; Foss & Co., Inc.
6,000—Bentley & Co., Inc.
5,720—Houghton Wool Company
4,400—Colonial Wool Company
2,860—Prouvost Lefebvre & Co., Inc., and personnel
2,500—Wellington Sears Company
2,000—Anderson Clayton & Company; James Lawrence & Company
2,500—The Kendall Company; O'Brien, Russell & Co.; Walker Top Company
2,000—Harry N. Bloomfield and Company; Carter's Ink Company; The Peters Company, Inc.; Field & Cowles; John T. Ledge & Company, Inc.; Meisel Press Manufacturing Company
1,800—C. W. Whittier & Bro.
1,650—Wilmarth & Carrey
1,500—Adams & Leland, Inc.; R. F. Collins & Co., Inc.; William Whitman Company, Inc.
1,250—Rosenthal Brothers
1,200—The Armstrong Company and employees; Plimpton Press
1,100—Wright Bros.
1,050—Paine Furniture Company.
1,000—Cline Charitable Fund; Coffin & Burr, Incorporated; Andrew Dutton Company and employees; Hills, Ogleaby & Devine; Herbert Lawton & Company; Leigh Textile Co.; Maverick Mills; George W. Moore, Inc.; New England Waste Company; Roslindl Manufacturing Co., Inc.; J. S. Waterman & Sons, Inc.; Wetmore-Savage Division—Westinghouse Electric Supply Co.
750—Hornblower & Weeks; Fairclough & Gold, Inc.; Richard M. Ott & Son
700—Dutton & Lucas, Inc.; The Hollston Mills, Inc.
600—L. W. Rand & Co.
550—Robert M. Pitt Company, Inc.
525—County Bank & Trust Co.
500—Better Homes Club Plan, Inc.; Bosco, Inc.; Boston & Lockport Block Co.; First National Bank of Malden; Lee Higginson Corporation; Lewis-Shepard Products, Inc.; Little Brown & Co.; Malden Trust Co.; T. Noonan & Sons Company; Henry W. Peabody & Co.; A. W. Perry, Inc.; J. R. Reilly & Co.; V. P. Roberts & Co.; S. Silberman & Sons; The Tupman Thurlow Sales Co., Inc.; United States Trust Company; Van Keuren Co.; John Whitman, Inc.; Joseph H. Wing Company

Bullet Stream Pouring From Shops of N. E.

New England craftsmen, comprising the bulk of the nation's precision-tool workers, today set new standards of excellence as they "tool down" weapons and ammunition to measurements as small as the splitting of a hair into 130 strands.

This accuracy was described by Brig.-Gen. Burton O. Lewis, Commandant of the Boston Ordnance District, in a report on the part New England plays in the making of 2,000,000,000 "victory bullets" a month, now being produced by the Army Ordnance Department of the Army Service Forces.

Bracketing the demands of ammunition with the delicate demands of making antiaircraft fire-control instruments, General Lewis gave two "imperative" reasons for precision within a fraction of a thousandth of an inch: to eliminate faulty weapons and duds, hazardous to our fighting men, and to destroy the maximum number of enemies in the shortest possible time.

Bullets may look simple, he said, but certain types require as many as 13 different materials and 105 manufacturing operations.

"One rather common type," he said, "requires 10 separate parts. To produce one million bullets would therefore require the manufacture of 10 million parts, each of which must fit perfectly into the whole assembly."

The manufacture of small arms ammunition involves probably the greatest problem of interchangeability found in any industry, he pointed out, because each of the billions of bullets produced must fit any and all of the millions of pistols, carbines, Garands and Springfield rifles our invasion forces and troops in training are using.

He explained that the specifications are carefully prepared and all raw material is inspected to insure compliance therewith. During the manufacturing process, inspectors are continually checking the bullet throughout the many operations. If any operation varies from the close tolerances, the inspector will stop the machine until the condition is corrected.

Timilty Wins Labor Backing

Continued from Page 1

ing A. F. of L. members in this area. The union at its bi-monthly meeting tomorrow night in the Elks Club, at 177 Huntington Avenue, will pass a resolution endorsing the incumbent, he said.

While the A. F. of L. units were taking definite stands on the Timilty issue, the Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations was noncommittal on continuation of the Commissioner or appointment of a new man. Instead, in a letter to Governor Saltonstall, Joseph Salerno, President of the Massachusetts C. I. O., wrote:

"The office of Police Commissioner for the City of Boston is a most important one. We believe the Police Commissioner, regardless of whom he may be, should meet the following requirements to serve the best interest of the community:

C. I. O. Lists Qualifications

1. Will accord full support of the win-the-war policies inaugurated by you and the President of the United States.

2. Has a record which in addition to the foregoing shows him to be a person fre of racial prejudice or prejudices against any minority group.

3. Is willing to undertake a full investigation of the causes of the racial prejudice and to do everything possible to apprehend persons responsible for such pernicious organized activities.

4. Will be willing to undertake a definite training program for the police force to insure fair treatment by them for all classes and races of the people of Boston."

Mr. Timilty thus is receiving the support, observers recalled, of the organized workers who had supported James M. Curley in many campaigns; when Mr. Curley, now a representative in Congress, had been Governor, Mr. Timilty was his military aide.

The "Keep Timilty" movement was centering in Roxbury and South Boston, where more than 25,000 signatures had already been collected according to Deputy Sheriff Joseph P. Kilday, Chairman of the Petition Committee and President of the Marshall Club of Roxbury. The club was founded by the Commissioner's father, James P. Timilty, a former State Senator and an influential figure in local politics for many years.

A mass meeting to achieve the 100,000 goal was announced for tomorrow night at the James P. Timilty School, at Eliot Square in Roxbury, after which the petitions would be presented to the Governor, it was indicated.

Timilty Denies Helping

Commissioner Timilty, who was reported to have spent the weekend at the home of Joseph P. Kennedy, former Ambassador to England, meanwhile had denied any contact with those sponsoring his petitions. Many policemen had been reported sponsoring petitions.

Political observers were concluding that the Governor would observe his custom of refraining from making an appointment until the term expires. With Nov. 25 falling on Thanksgiving Day, no official announcement was expected at least until Nov. 26.

At the State House, speculation revived to a new pitch over the new term as Governor Saltonstall conferred with Eugene C. Hultman, head of the Metropolitan District Commission, and one-time Police Commissioner, who has been regarded as a possible successor to Mr. Timilty.

The Governor told reporters after the conference, however, that the Police Commissionership was not discussed.

'Bossy' Gillis Again Runs in Newburyport

Candidates for Mayor and City Councilor will be nominated tomorrow in Newburyport, while in Quincy off-year primaries are being held to nominate candidates for Councilor and School Committee posts.

In Newburyport interest is heightened by the fact that Andrew J. (Bossy) Gillis, former Mayor, is making his ninth mayoral campaign. Also in the mayoral field are Mayor John M. Kelleher who two years ago defeated Mr. Gillis by a substantial margin; Clarence E. Fogg, former City Councilor, who finished third in the mayoral primaries in 1941, and Everett R. Davis.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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First Labor-Management Show

By a Staff Photographer

Climax of N. E. War Production Drive

The campaign for better teamwork and higher production in war plants brings exhibit of achievements and methods at regional headquarters of the War Production Board. Upper picture (left to right): Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, Chief of the Boston Ordnance Office, U. S. Army, center; Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional Director of the War Production Board, and, right, Commander Ralph Kiely, Assistant Inspector Navy Material, Boston District of the U. S. Navy. Lower: Miss Jean Graham wearing a helmet which was struck by a falling wedge, and showing how workers at the Walsh-Kaiser Company shipyards, Providence, R. I., are protected against injuries.

Gains of Teamwork Mark 'War Production Drive Show'

Gains that New England war plants are making through the formation of labor-management production committees were collected here today by the War Production Board for the first exhibit of the kind in the country.

Better production is the leading achievement credited in the display to bringing labor and management into closer teamwork. But cutting down of spoilage and wastage of materials, improved safety methods, efforts to reduce absenteeism, etc., are also illustrated.

This initial "War Production Drive Show" is drawn from the experience of 50 war plants and shipyards. Its first purpose is to take the unknown story of labor-management co-operation to the public where it can readily be seen that the plan works, officials said. Also the WPB wants to revitalize some of the present committees by showing them what effective results are being won by other committees.

High Spot of Drive

The exhibit comes as the high spot of the New England War Production Drive designed to extend the labor-management committees. It is set up at the regional headquarters of the WPB at 17 Court Street, Boston, and will run two weeks. Admission is free. The hours are from 12 noon to 9 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Washington showed its interest in the innovation by sending Edward P. Place, a former Boston man who is now Director of Information for the national campaign and editor of Labor-Management News, the weekly publication of the War Production Drive. It is probable that similar exhibits will be put on in other regions of the WPB.

Examples of workable suggestions offered by employees for improving production make one of the most important features of the exhibit. Several companies supplied boxes of the type they are using in their plants to receive suggestions, and one concern turned in a "gripe" box, into which any employee can drop his complaint.

"We want every war plant in New England to put in one of these labor-management production teams as a plain matter of shortening the war," Frederick Bowes, Jr., New England manager of the WPB War Production Drive, said this morning after putting in all of last night getting the display into final shape.

To Best Advantage

"We want them to do this so they can utilize to the best advantage the manpower they already have in their plants, the great untapped source of production and enthusiasm. The workers get a better sense of participation.

"There are millions of manhours of production savings in sheer speed once a team of management and labor is set up.

"All we seek is a chance to explain how the plan works. We have a small staff of specialists who are available day and night to tell how the committees operate and what they are supposed to do and not to do.

"We make plain that the plan does not on the one hand operate to take over the prerogatives of management, nor is it a substitute for company unions or anything of the kind. It is not a management plan and it is not a labor plan.

"It is simply a plan to increase production through the co-operation of labor and management, working together toward the common goal of more and better production for bringing our boys home quicker.

Deals in Production

"It deals strictly in production and does not step over into the field of collective bargaining or grievances. That is the only 'must' in the program, which is confined to production and production alone. We are certain it has been a tremendous stimulus to production and production morale."

One of the first visitors to the exhibit was Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, Chief of the Boston Ordnance Office, which comprises the eastern half of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. A number of procurement officers of the Army and Navy came for the first glimpse of the display.

"It is a splendid exhibit," General Lewis said. "It brings illustrations of the work of the labor-management committees together in one place so as to make it easier to see what the committees are doing and the good results they are getting. It is a tribute to the co-operation of the committees, to the workmen making suggestions, and to the organizing ability of the WPB."

The number of labor-management committees in New England now totals 235, and in the country over 3,000. The workers covered by the 3,000 committees aggregate 6,000,000.

Events Around Greater Boston

Today

John V. Kelleher will give a lecture on "The Beginning of the Irish Literary Movement" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 5 p. m. Open to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Oscar Graham Peake, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church in the church edifice, Norway, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, at 7:45 p. m.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4

'Black Market' In Turkeys Is Put Up to OPA

Continued from Page 1

experiencing great difficulty in obtaining turkeys, and that 90 per cent of those available for Thanksgiving would pass through the "black market." Mr. McCabe charged that it would cost Bay State grocers "between $50,000 and $60,000 in tribute to bring turkeys to their customers."

Backman Wants Faith and Work

Commenting on these charges, Kenneth B. Backman, Regional OPA Administrator, said:

"Such general statements as Mr. McCabe's do not give us any assistance in our task of checking these illegal practices. We deplore the payment of tribute to 'black market' operators, and if Mr. McCabe or any members of his Association will give us specific information which so far has not been done, we will do everything in our power to stamp out the 'black market' in turkeys."

To this statement, Mr. McCabe countered:

"In that capacity, I am not an enforcement officer and can only point out a situation that exists." He added, however, that he did not believe that either the State or Regional OPA had been negligent. "The problem is too big for one agency to control," he declared.

The one bright spot in the whole dark "black market" picture was interjected by Mr. McCabe, who said that OPA price controls had been partially effective. "If they had been completely lacking," he said, "the public would be paying $1 a pound and up for turkeys"—far more than current "black market" quotations.

Credit Men Plan Bad Checks Talk

Bad checks, passed in increasing numbers in Boston hotels and stores, will be the subject of a dinner meeting tomorrow night of the Retail Credit Association of Boston, at 6:30 in Schrafft's Restaurant, 16 West Street.

Representatives of detective agencies, the police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Army, and Navy will speak.

Announcing the subject of the meeting, the Association said, "This problem is an old one, but it has been aggravated because of (a) the check worker who will take advantage of a uniform to obtain cash or merchandise; (b) turnover in your personnel; (c) large number of individuals changing residence, etc."

Murray Will Act As Boston Counsel

Frank J. Murray, the Assistant Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston, was named Acting Counsel by Mayor Tobin yesterday to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Robert H. Hopkins, who has accepted a position with the legal division of the Navy Department.

Weather Report

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Snow

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, occasional light snow mixed with rain tonight, changing to snow flurries Tuesday; windy, becoming colder Tuesday; the lowest temperature tonight will be about 36 degrees; moderate winds tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Cloudy, light snow, not so cold tonight; Tuesday, snow changing to snow flurries, quickly becoming colder.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, light snow tonight changing to occasional light rain southeast portion. Not so cold tonight. Tuesday occasional light snow north and west portions changing to snow flurries, and occasional light snow or rain southeast portion changing to snow flurries, becoming colder, windy Tuesday.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy, occasional light snow or rain tonight, changing to snow flurries Tuesday, windy, becoming colder Tuesday.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 2:17 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet. Tuesday 2:32 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.

Early Mailing Not Meeting Expectations in Boston Yet

Reports from the 94 offices in the Boston postal district indicate that little Christmas mail has been started on its way by the public as yet, it was announced today by Boston Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly. Postal officials anticipated that their oft-repeated advice to "mail in November" would bring no heavy mailing until the latter part of the month but it was hoped for a fair volume for the first two weeks in November because of the many handicaps facing the postal service just now.

Mailing of a large volume of gifts and cards in the last two or three days in November, said Mr. Connelly, will cause a serious congestion in post offices and transportation facilities, resulting in delay. The mailings must be spread over a longer period to avoid a last minute jam and to insure delivery by Christmas, he said.

All who can possibly do so should mail their gifts at once and mark them "Do not open until Christmas." Packages mailed in November together with cards will be delivered rather early, to be sure, but this can do no harm. Gifts that are mailed late will definitely reach the addressee after Dec. 25 in a great many cases, resulting in disappointment for both civilians and members of the armed forces who are in the United States. All parcels for the Midwest and for states in the deep South must be mailed by Nov. 24, one day before Thanksgiving, for assured delivery by Christmas, said Mr. Connelly. Christmas cards for these states should be mailed not later than Dec. 1.

Questions regarding Christmas mailing, including best methods of sending various items to men and women in the service, limit of package weights, and the like are being asked at the post office information window in the Federal Building daily. Postmaster Connelly presents the following most commonly asked questions and the answers:

Q. I want to send a watch to a boy in the service. What is the best way to send it for Christmas?

A. Have your jeweler wrap it securely for mailing and register it. This is the safest postal method for sending all valuable or small parcels or those of a fragile nature. Registering mail keeps such parcels removed from all heavy parcel post packages.

Q. What is the difference between special handling and special delivery?

A. Special handling is applied only to parcel post matter. It gives preferred handling in transit to parcels. When received at office of address it is delivered with regular parcel post. Special Delivery applies both to parcel post and letter mail. It provides preferred handling in transit in addition to special delivery at office of address.

Q. Is it necessary to mail in accordance with the closing dates published by the post office for Christmas?

A. Yes, if you want to assure delivery of the gift or Christmas card. This year there is a real postal crisis with loss of trained manpower and serious curtailment of transportation facilities.

Q. What is the limit of weight for soldier's parcels in the United States this Christmas?

A. Seventy pounds in weight and 100 inches in length and girth combined.

Q. Where can I obtain a list of all the postal delivery zone numbers around Boston for use on my Christmas cards?

A. Ask your letter carrier for one or your local post office will gladly furnish you with copies.

New Things Expected of Sugar

Initiating a broad program of research into the chemical and nutritional properties of sugar, Joseph F. Abbott, President of the Sugar Research Foundation, New York City, today announced the appointment of Dr. Robert C. Hockett, Associate Professor of Organic Chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as Scientific Director of the Foundation.

"This appointment constitutes the first step in a new and extensive scientific program to extend the role of sugar," said Mr. Abbott, who also is President of the American Sugar Refining Company. "It is anticipated that such chemical studies, both fundamental and applied, will eventually unfold wholly new industrial uses of sugar and its derivatives," Mr. Abbott added.

"Dr. Hockett, who has been widely known for his special work on the chemistry of sugars, has been granted a five-year leave of absence from Massachusetts Institute of Technology to carry on his new work with the Foundation, which is a nonprofit organization," Mr. Abbott continued.

Dr. Hockett is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Association of University Professors, and the New York Academy of Science. He is vice-chairman of the division of sugar chemistry and technology of the American Chemical Society, and a member of the editorial board of the Committee for Inter-American Scientific Publication, an agency which assists in publication of papers by Latin-American natural scientists in United States scientific journals.

Costumes of Many Years Gone By Shown at Slattery's on Anniversary

E. T. Slattery's Boston store is celebrating its 76th year in business with a store-wide display of costumes borrowed from the Brooklyn Museum's historic exhibit of original fashions.

Styles range from 1867 to 1900, and from hats and accessories, through gowns and bathing suits, to exquisite hand-sewn fine linen lingerie.

Nostalgic ball gowns made by Worth of Paris, their fine seams done with stitches so tiny as to be almost invisible, stood in glamorous array in the fourth floor Gown Shop and reminded Boston women of the days when the French capital was also capital of the fashion world.

These Paris originals were designed with such consummate skill that their lines are good even today, and the display at Slattery's shows fashion-plates of styles conceived from some of the beautiful old dresses by the Traphagen School of Design in New York.

An ivory watered-silk wedding dress dated 1867 is one of the leading features of the exhibit, and except for the tiny wasp waist it is not startlingly different from the modern lace bridal gown for the war wedding, which is displayed near by.

Seventy-six years ago Slattery's occupied a shop on Hayward Place, the then center of a residential district. Later it moved to successive locations at 631 Tremont Street, 106 Boylston Street, and 84 Beacon Street. In 1901, when the establishment moved to its present location, it boasted of but 12 salespersons and occupied about 7,500 square feet of floor space. Today it occupies 66,300 square feet of selling area, and has 400 employees in its three shops at Boston, Brookline and Wellesley.

The present head of the firm, P. A. O'Connell, has been President of Slattery's since 1908.

Admiral Standley To Talk in Boston

Admiral William H. Standley, recent United States Ambassador to Russia, will address the International Session of the Second New England War Conference, to be held on Thursday evening, Nov. 18, at the Hotel Statler, it was announced today by the New England Council.

Admiral Standley, who served in Russia from Feb. 9, 1942, to Oct. 1, 1943, will bring an up-to-the-minute report on conditions in Russia and of United States' relations with that country.

Speaking on the same program will be Walter Lippmann, commentator on national and international affairs, and author of the recent "U. S. Foreign Policy."

Nutrition Experts Hold Foods Meeting

Outstanding nutrition experts of Greater Boston area met this afternoon in a "Food Fights for Freedom" program at the Boston office of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Representatives of the State Department of Public Health, the War Food Administration Board, the Office of Price Administration, Simmons College, Tufts Dental School, the Red Cross, and the Office of Civilian Defense were in attendance. The conference was arranged by Mrs. Robert Homans, Director of the War Services Division of the Safety Committee.

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Grangers Tell Dire Plight Of Hog Farmers

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 15—An immediate problem of wartime agriculture maintaining price floors when the abundant production urged by the Government flows into market was put in the lap of the Government itself today by the National Grange in a message to food and price authorities and Congress from its annual convention here.

The farm fraternity, viewing the plight of hog farmers who see prices slipping below the floor pledged by the Government, proposes several courses of action in its resolution. It urges the Government to:

1. Lower the point value of pork.
2. Discourage selling hogs below floor prices by withholding all subsidy payments to packers whenever hogs are processed which are sold at sub-floor prices.
3. Support to pork prices by purchase of increased supplies for military and other purposes.
4. Provide sufficient labor to enable hogs to be processed as they come to market.

Promises Recalled

Action is essential, the Grange maintains, if farmers are to keep their faith in official promises. For the past two years, its statement points out, Government agencies have been appealing to them to increase hog production, promising the support price of $13.75 at Chicago would be maintained, and the present increase in hog supply is the result. At the same time, a ceiling price was set on corn to enable farmers to feed the increased number of hogs without financial loss.

This combination of price control resulted in more corn being consumed in the Corn Belt and a consequent reduction of grain supply for the dairy people in other sections. The committee on agriculture of the Grange, in its statement on this situation, charged that hog prices were allowed to slump purposely in order to discourage hog feeding and thus to allow more grain to go to those who were crying for it.

"There is an apparent move by the Government to disclaim responsibility and place blame on hog producers for the price collapse by charging excess marketing," the statement charged, and appealed for an immediate change of policy if farmers are to get maximum food production for 1944.

The Grange took up cudgels also for the dairy farmers, declaring that price ceilings are being set without due consideration of farmers' costs, with the result that there is danger of a serious milk shortage. The Grange urged amendment of the law so that no ceilings would be set in any area by OPA until hearings have been held in the milk shed affected, allowing producers to appear and make known their problems.

Opposed to Subsidies

The Grange action on hogs followed an address by Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator. Mr. Jones reaffirmed the Government's policy on support prices which it appears to farmers has been ignored in the case of hogs.

Encouraged by this statement, grangers decided to ask the Government to do something for hog prices. Grange leaders continue strong in their opposition to subsidy as a means of maintaining price. Senator George D. Aiken, of Vermont, in an address to the Grange convention, expressed the thought of many farm leaders on this question when he said referring to subsidy, "It will be a travesty on justice if we permit the Government to run up grocery bills for the boys to pay when they get home."

The Grange received a congratulatory message from its most famous member, President Roosevelt, and replied in a telegram of appreciation, but this exchange touched on no controversial issues.

Despite gasoline shortages, Grange initiation ceremonies this year brought out over 2,000 members to receive the seventh degree of the order.

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Substitute Leader Hailed

Associated Press

Assistant Conducts New York Orchestra

Leonard Bernstein, above, 25-year-old assistant conductor of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, led the organization in a 90-minute radiocast in Carnegie Hall, New York, yesterday. Mr. Bernstein took the podium because Bruno Walter, who was to conduct in the absence of Artur Rodzinski, conductor, was unable to appear. He was recalled several times by the studio audience.

Young Leader Acclaimed At Philharmonic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—One of those fortuitous circumstances upon which fiction or play writing so heavily depend, but which seldom happen in real life, gave a highly dramatic touch to a radiocast performance of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall yesterday.

Leonard Bernstein, 25-year-old assistant conductor, a native of Lawrence, Mass., led the orchestra in a difficult program, substituting for Bruno Walter who was unable to conduct for physical reasons.

Mr. Bernstein received an ovation at the end of Schumann's overture to "Manfred," the opening number. The program also included Rozsa's "Theme, Variations and Finale," Strauss' "Don Quixote" and Wagner's prelude to "Die Meistersinger. Following the Rozsa number, Mr. Bernstein was recalled four times and during the remainder of the program and at its end, the audience was enthusiastically demonstrative.

Artur Rodzinski, permanent conductor of the orchestra, who arrived at Carnegie at intermission, said the young man had "prodigious talent," adding that every opportunity would be given him in the future.

The young conductor had no opportunity for rehearsal before opening of the program. He said that as soon as he had been notified yesterday morning that he would have to take over for Dr. Walter, he went to the latter's home and went over the scores with him.

Mr. Bernstein's mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bernstein, and his 12-year-old brother, Burton, were visiting him and were able to attend the concert.

The youthful conductor is a graduate of Harvard, where he majored in music. He previously attended the Boston Latin School. He also studied orchestration and piano studies at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia and at the Berkshire Music Center in Tanglewood, Mass.

Army Men to Train For Benefits Office

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 15 (AP)—Brig. Gen. H. N. Gilbert, Director of the Office of Dependency Benefits, announced yesterday a two-pronged program designed to train Army men in the administration of family allowances and other soldier benefits and at the same time speed conversion of family allowance accounts to the new rate system.

General Gilbert said a detachment of soldiers has been attached to the ODB office here for a four month training period.

Upon conclusion of their training, General Gilbert asserted, they would be assigned to units throughout the Army to assist soldiers in the field in arranging for family allowances and voluntary class E allotment to pay on behalf of dependents.

The ODB director said the Army men will not replace civilian employees at the ODB, and that the ODB is in urgent need of additional civilian employees.

"They will become factory-trained specialists in ODB procedure," General Gilbert said, "and will become invaluable in getting family allowances and other benefits paid to the dependents of Army men and women."

Roosevelt Signs Law Affecting Health Service

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed into law today legislation streamlining the Public Health Service, providing for temporary promotions in rank for some of its officers and making allowances and benefits similar to those for the armed forces available to them.

Under the new law, the Service will be reorganized into three divisions operating under the Surgeon General. These divisions are the National Institute of Health, responsible for research; the Bureau of Medical Services, which will operate all hospitals and clinics, and the Bureau of State Services, to administer grants to the states.

Women Voters League Board To Press World Unity Efforts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—The Board of Directors of the National League of Women Voters convened at the Washington Hotel today for a week-long session to plan renewed efforts of the League to enlist public backing for United States steps toward international collaboration that must follow the Connally resolution and the Moscow agreements. Also important on the week's program is discussion of plans for League activity in connection with the 1944 political campaign.

Marguerite M. Wells, President of the League, who presided at the board meetings, said today that it is for us in the United States that the next steps toward international collaboration will be hardest—the steps that must be taken before and after the war in won.

"The remaining steps," she said, "will not be hardest for the Russians to take, where millions of dead remind all the people how necessary those steps are. Nor for England, whose every man and woman and child has come near to death by bombing. Nor for China, which for five years alone held the enemy at bay. But for most of us Americans the terrors and the sufferings of war will have been kept at a distance. We, only, have not been alone in defending our soil. With us, understanding and vision and imagination and a long view must take the place of experience.

"With the assurance given at Moscow and with the assurance of the Senate resolution, the prospect for 'keeping the war won' is less bleak today than it has been, but it is still filled with hazards. What we need most now is another assurance—assurance that the American people will not stumble over these hazards."

Those attending today's League meeting beside Miss Wells were Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, First Vice-President, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Richard Field, Weston, Massachusetts, Second Vice-President; Mrs. R. T. H. Halsey, New Haven, Connecticut, Secretary; Mrs. Walter T. Fisher, Winnetka, Illinois, Treasurer; Miss Ruth H. Mitchell, St. Cloud, Minnesota; Mrs. D. Bailey Calvin, Galveston, Texas; Mrs. Marion A. Cheek, Snyder, New York; Louise Leonard Wright, Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. J. Hardin Smith, Kirkwood, Missouri; Mrs. James A. Starr, Grand Rapids, Michigan; Mrs. Leonard A. Smith, Indianapolis, Indiana; Mrs. Harold D. Dyke, Syracuse, New York; Mrs. Roscoe Anderson, Webster Groves, Missouri, and Mrs. J. S. Schramm, Burlington, Iowa.

Federal Union Votes Fund for Booklet

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 15 (AP)—Federal Union, Inc., yesterday re-elected its founder, Clarence K. Streit, as President and ended its third national convention by working out a program to "educate the public more rapidly in Federal Union principles."

Many chapters pledged $100 monthly toward the $5,000 cost of issuing a booklet in which Percival Brundage, Convention Secretary, said they would try "to reach a million Americans and teach them the fundamentals of Federal Union."

The organization in a statement of policy said the United States should lead in forming now a nucleus Federal Union of all those peoples willing and able to accept an international federal constitution, assume and perform its responsibilities and enforce its bill of rights.

Clyde T. Ellis, former Arkansas congressman and manager of the National Rural Electric Co-operative Association, was named a Vice-President.

William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France and Russia, addressing the convention Saturday evening, said that Europe has been the "great unrepresented" in current peace talks and deplored what he said was "a certain formula for the production of a new world war."

"During recent months," he said, "we have heard certain British politicians—not Mr. Churchill—emitting the proposal that Europe should be divided into two spheres of influence and thus kept quiet, that Eastern, Southeastern and Central Europe should be tossed to the Soviet Union, and the rest tossed to Great Britain: that Europe as a whole should thus be placed in tutelage to these two non-European powers.

"This is a certain formula for the production of a new world war. Such a division of Europe into spheres of influence—one Communist, one Capitalist—would lead inevitably to revolutions and counter-revolutions; a civil war in Europe; and eventually to a Soviet-British war in which we certainly would be involved."

The Philadelphian praised the Moscow Pact as opening "a number of constructive possibilities" but declared that "we must note the extraordinary fact that no European will be present to join in their discussions."

In the peace conference after World War I, he declared, Russia was the "great unrepresented."

The former Ambassador told the Federal Unionists that "you are eternally right in your conviction that the ultimate hope of mankind lies in a federation of the free peoples of the world and I hope that by whatever path you may have to proceed you will reach your goal."

But he declared that "some sort of a federal organization of Europe is essential for European peace."

Bespeaking the aims of his organization in a prepared talk at the third national convention, Mr. Streit declared that achievement of this aim "would be another grand and lasting advance in the history of this government."

The convention praised the post-war resolutions adopted by Congress and the Moscow Agreement as "promising steps toward the achievement of victory and peace."

Commission Approved On Absentee Voting

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 15

The Senate Elections Committee approved, 12 to 2, today a measure authorizing the appointment by the President of a four-member bipartisan commission to supervise absentee voting by members of the armed forces.

The bill, reported over the formal "no" votes of Senators Chapman Revercomb (R) of West Virginia and E. H. Moore (R) of Oklahoma, would facilitate voting by soldiers and others for Federal, State and local officials. Senator Moore and Senator Revercomb announced that they were not necessarily opposed to the measure, but desired more time to study it terms.

Today
Stepping Stones
to Tokio...
Industry is helping win the war...
industry must help build a peacetime world
The will of our soldiers assures an unconditional surrender...
The will of our people can assure a just and durable peace
Today the United Nations are joined in their determination to win a decisive victory. On every battle front and on every farm and in every production centre a singleness of purpose is speeding "unconditional surrender."
Tomorrow millions of soldiers and workers can have steady employment if they also unite with determination to bring about "a just and durable peace."
Prosperity can be realised only through the will of an informed and a united people. With their courage and their determination, the people's will to accomplish a righteous peace is irresistible.
People here, in common with people of other lands, can prosper materially and spiritually after the war ends—but only if now the peoples of the United Nations make loud their demands for "a just and durable peace."
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Tomorrow
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Ocean Clippers

Current Art Exhibitions in Boston — Curtis Quartet at Jordan Hall

Paintings From War Fronts On View at Boston Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

There is now on display in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts a generous selection of pictures which wer painted for "Life" by American artists on the war fronts. They are now being exhibited in art museums; eventually they are to be presented to the United States Government so that they may be safeguarded as a permanent record of the war.

People will have many reasons for wanting to see this stirring exhibition. It brings before us with graphic clarity the experience of war, the drama, the ironies, the hazards. It reveals the complex pattern of mechanized warfare, the smooth and efficient instruments, the technical procedures.

The painters are professional artists who had hitherto worked in their studios upon whatever subject held their fancy. They had made paintings of the American scene, of eventful terrain, of city life, and domestic life. These "Life" pictures show how quickly they became adapted to the functional purpose of their commission, how they became completely absorbed in subject representation giving full play to description.

This undertaking asked for good reporters with the brush. They must be quick, observant, objective; they must absorb and translate their material under difficult circumstances. Under pressure, their previous experience was reenforcing. They had the principles at their finger tips, the logic of picture-making was second nature. If they had been schooled in the principles of abstraction, they knew how to apportion and distribute their material, what to include, what to discard.

If we study these pictures in detachment, we observe how much discipline is implicit, and how little there is of downright naturalism in the academic sense. Because these painters controlled their material, selected what was germaine, pointed up what was telling, they have composed pictures which say more than on-the-spot photography.

Warfare on land, sea, and in the air comes close and becomes strangely real from these pictures. Peter Hurd, formerly landscape painter of the unfolding mountains and valleys of New Mexico, shows us war from the waist-gunner's angle, also from the situation of the tail-gunner and the navigator. Tom Lea depicts the destroyer base, the fighter plane in the sky being perforated; Paul Sample portrays the dawn patrol at the seaplane base. These artists are not given to the lurid interpretation, but to direct representation. When war is reflected subsequently in tranquillity, painters will yield to personal feelings.

The humorous side is there too to contrast with the taut, rigid, singleness of purpose that dominates the serious record.

* * *

John Whorf's Exhibition

Water colors by John Whorf have been marking the November art calendar in Boston for nearly a dozen and a half years.

The current exhibition at the Grace Horne Galleries shows his versatility. He paints rocky ledges, the active surf, fishing boats and fishermen; he portrays farmhouses in winter and springtime, sand dunes in gleaming sunshine, the streets of Boston and favorite landmarks. Pictures of duck shooting and fishing pick up the pattern of Winslow Homer and Frank Benson, while the landscapes follow the Sargent manner to which Mr. Whorf always seems most devoted. Every texture is provocative; every effect of illumination upon a surface a challenge to the translating powers of the painter. Mr. Whorf is not parsimonious with his brush, he uses all the pigment and strokes requisite for naturalistic portrayal. He is faithful to the visual impression, and he has considerable aptitude in setting it down.

The moments of departure from New England conventions are interesting. For example, Mr. Whorf's response to the Rubens recently acquired by the Museum of Fine Arts. The Flemish master is not so easily ingested as Winslow Homer. The landscapes done in oblique perspective are also interesting, for Mr. Whorf seems to benefit from the novelty of the problem.

Amory Hooper is co-exhibitor. The two painters supplement each other, the one being objective, the other subjective. Amory Hooper paints the world with the inner eye, the world of feeling and fantasy. The dance seems basic in her visualization, and her landscapes resolve themselves into a great choreographic scheme, while people and phantoms condense into so many expressive lines of gesture. The vision is tortured, the mood conveyed macabre. Amory Hooper stands upon the surrealistic threshold looking on to a stage of phantasmagoria. While people, the dancers, stiffen into stylizations, houses and mountains soften into personification. Upon such departures does the fanciful imagination sally forth, struggling to give voice to the unspeakable, to give shape to the invisible.

Beethoven Quartet Cycle at Harvard

Beethoven's 16 string quartets will be performed in the order of their composition at a series of six concerts to be given in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, Dec. 6-11, by the London String Quartet.

These concerts, which are presented under the auspices of the music department of Harvard University through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, will be open to the public without charge, and no tickets will be required.

The first five concerts will be given at 8:30 in the evening, and the sixth at 4 in the afternoon.

Dorothy McGuire

In the movie version of "Claudia," opening Tuesday at Keith Memorial

Goldovsky Joins Ensemble In Beethoven Piano Quartet

It happened this time that a resident pianist invited to take part in the performance of a piece of chamber music with a visiting ensemble came up to the mark. Boris Goldovsky, assisting three members of the Curtis Quartet at Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon in the Piano Quartet, op. 25, in G minor of Brahms, struck sparks. His call to lend his powers to the occasion was no mere compliment. A better collaborator the Curtis men could not have found if they had searched the concert managers' lists of artists from beginning to end. Mr. Goldovsky gave conviction that Brahms as a chamber-music composer is not only profound, noble, sublime, or what you like in the grand manner of speaking, but also that he is interesting.

There may be solo pianists around and available who surpass Mr. Goldovsky in this way or that; but the matter here was a piano quartet, which is one of the hardest forms for executants to keep out of dullness, and Mr. Goldovsky made this one of Brahms glitter right through, and especially in the ronda finale, Hungarian style. Not that he obscured the shine of the violinist, the viola player and the cellist; but he certainly attended to the chore he was asked to do.

As for the record of the Curtis Quartet (Messrs. Brodsky, Jaffe, Aronoff, and Cole) in their strict line, that was something to justify the idea of the Celebrity Series, as certain subscription concerts are named. The four players who comprise the organization may not be particularly celebrated themselves, but they can go in the company of persons who are and hold their heads up.

They presented the Quartet, op. 77, No. 1 in G major of Haydn after a fashion at once regular and individual. They played at a well-controlled pace and with classic polish, and yet they swung into the music with a vigor, a freshness and an independence that a young group ought to show. In tone they are as full and rich as can be without loss of clearness and transparency. They are a little on the conventional order in treating first violin and cello as principal, and second violin and viola as subordinate instruments. But that, after all, is only yielding to a certain inherent necessity in quartet composition.

A work they acted as though they would like to be known by and particularly remembered for was the Debussy Quartet, op. 10. Their escape here from the classroom and from platform routine was complete. They put their name right on the third movement, the andantino, and set a standard for older string quartet authorities to ponder.

W. P. T.

Three Openings Tonight

"Abie's Irish Rose"—At the Plymouth. Revival of Anne Nichols' play, with a cast that includes Robert Leonard, Bertha Walden, Donald Brian, James O'Neil, Vincent Gardiner, Louise Snyder, Herbert Duffy, and Abe Gore.

"Blossom Time"—At the Shubert. Perennial operetta with the principal parts played by Barbara Scully, Roy Barnes, Doug Leavitt, Roy Cropper, Helene Arthur, Grace Worth, Greta Borjeson, Ruth Lockwood, Victor Morley, and Marion Bradley.

"The Doughgirls"—At the Colonial. Joseph Fields' comedy, directed by George S. Kaufman, and acted by Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Lella Ernst, Russell Hardie, and Lenore Ulric.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—John Doe's New World. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSJ, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Brief for Tomorrow. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSJ, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Twenty-one Years of the BBC. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSJ, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—McGeachy's "Daily Round-Up." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSJ, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 10.29 meg., GRX, 9.60 meg., 30.9 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Popular Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 608 meg., 49 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, Nov. 16

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Sari Biro

Hungarian pianist to make her Boston debut at Jordan Hall on Tuesday evening.

Art Exhibitions

Doll and Richards, 149 Newbury Street—Twentieth century French paintings. Nov. 16-Dec. 3.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of oils, dance forms, sketches by Amery Hooper. Water colors by John Whorf. Through Nov. 20.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Recent water colors by Glenn O. McNutt. Through Nov. 27.

Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings by 10 Americans, including Benton, Curry, James, Watkins and Grant Wood. Through Nov. 21.

New England Folk Art Gallery, 16 Arlington Street—Early American portraits, landscapes and decorative arts.

New England Museum of Natural History, Boylston at Berkeley Street—"Children at War," an exhibition of paintings by refugee children of France, England, Spain, and China.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of paintings by Sarkis Katchadourian. Nov. 1-Dec. 4.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Music Thursday and Saturday at 2:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—Boston, 1630-1872. Through Dec. 5: War Art, paintings from the Battle Fronts commissioned by Life Magazine. Through Nov. 28.

Army Plays Here Dec. 6

"The Army Play by Play," a collection of five prize-winning one-act plays, written by men in the service, is expected in Boston for the fortnight beginning Dec. 6. The plays were first presented in New York in June. A fortnight's engagement in the same city began the first of August. Since then the company has been on tour.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Boston Opera House—"Carmen Jones," by Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd. Staged by Hassard Short, presented by Billy Rose. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Voice of the Turtle," comedy by John Van Druten. Starring Margaret Sullavan, Elliott Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kaufman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Lella Ernst, Lenore Ulric. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Matinee Thanksgiving Day at 3.

Plymouth—"Abie's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Blossom Time," operetta by Dorothy Donnelly and Sigmund Romberg. Featuring Barbara Scully. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Matinee Thanksgiving Day at 3.

Music

Jacob Sleeper Hall—Concert by Maxim Schapiro, pianist. Given under the auspices of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge and the Boston University School of Music. 8:15. No admission charge.

New England Mutual Hall—Concert by Emanuel Mansfield, tenor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

New England Mutual Hall—First concert of the season by the Chromatic Club of Boston. Luise Vosgerchien, pianist; Felecia Vincenzi, soprano. Florence Wild, accompanist. 10:45 a. m.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"This Is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 1:30, 4, 6:25, 8:50.

Exeter—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe.

Fenway—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Passage to Suez," Warren William. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers. 9:55 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:15, 9. "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10.

Kenmore—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 2:20, 5:40, 9. "Devil with Hitler," Alan Mobray. 1, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"Coney Island," Betty Grable, Robert Montgomery. 11:51 a. m., 2:13, 6:35, 9:39. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert, John Payne. 10:18 a. m., 1:40, 5:02, 8:06.

Metropolitan—"Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:10. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Modern—"This Is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:35, 6:55, 9:20.

Orpheum—"Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15. "The Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:05, 9.

Paramount—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 10:56 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30. "Passage to Suez," Warren William. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:15.

RKO—Boston—Fired Wife." Robert Paige, Diana Barrymore. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:15, 6:10.

Scollay—"The City That Stopped Hitler," 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:20, 10. "Here Comes Elmer," Al Pearce, Dale Evans. 10:10 a. m., 12:45, 3:25, 6, 8:40.

South Station Theater—"Europe's Crossroads," "Football Thrills of 1942," "Pete Smith," "Flying Gunners," "Film Vodvil No. 1," "Camouflage," latest newsreels. Continuous.

State—"Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 12:45, 3:55, 6:55, 10:05. "The Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:40.

Telepix—"The Pope and the Vatican," "Pete Smith." "Flying Gunners," "Lew White at the Organ," "Rodeo," "Popular Science Review," World News, two color cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:43. "Gals, Inc.," Leon Errol. 2:45, 5:40, 8:37.

Washington Street Olympia—"The City That Stopped Hitler." 9:10, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 4:50, 7:25, 10. "Here Comes Elmer," Al Pearce, Dale Evans. 10:20 a. m., 12:50, 3:15, 6, 8:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol—"This Is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. Short Subjects.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Anne Shirley. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart.

Coolidge Corner: "Winter Time," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Dangerous Blondes," Cleveland Circle: "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central: "Winter Time," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Submarine Base," John Litel. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou. 2, 8.

University: "This is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 2:35, 5:50, 9:05. March of Time's "Europe's Crossroads." 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes. "Headin' for God's Country," William Lundigan.

Codman Square: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery. 3:30, 9:35. "Tennessee Johnson," 2:08, 7:38.

Park: "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "We've Never Been Licked."

Hyde Park: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. "Fighting Sea Monsters." 1:30, 7.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Above Suspicion," Fred MacMurray, Joan Crawford. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey. Continuous 2-11.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. 2:30, 8:45. "Assignment in Brittany," Susan Peters. 3:40, 9:25.

MALDEN—Granada: "This Is the Army," George Murphy, Joan Leslie. 2:45, 5:55, 9:02.

Mystic: "Top Hat," Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers. 3:05, 8:10. "West Side Kid," Donald Barry, Dale Evans. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

Maplewood: "Destroyer," Edward Robinson. 3:05, 9:05. "Two Senoritas From Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg, Joan Davis. 1:52, 7:52.

Orpheum: "The Devil Riders," Buster Crabbe. 2:15, 8. "Du Barry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball, Red Skelton. 3:20, 9:05.

Strand: "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. 3:15, 8:30. "Gorilla Man," John Loder. 2:05, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "This Is the Army," Joan Leslie. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 1:45, 6:45.

Fellsway: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "The Leopard Man."

NATICK—Colonial: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey. "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "This Is the Army," George Murphy, Joan Leslie. "Don't Look Now." 2, 8.

Strand: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Report from the Aleutians." 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 2:00, 7:34. "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 3:27, 9:07.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "This Is the Army," George Murphy, Joan Leslie. Continuous 2-11.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Aerial Gunner," Richard Arlen.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy.

Coolidge: "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. "Two Senoritas From Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Lionel Barrymore, Ruth Hussey.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey. "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Dangerous Blondes."

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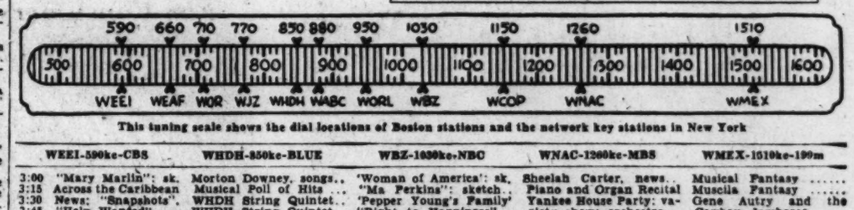
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program

YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs..	'Woman of America': sk.	Sheelah Carter, news.	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across the Caribbean	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Piano and Organ Recital	Muscilla Fantasy
3:30	News; "Snapshots".	WHDH String Quintet..	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party: va-	Gene Autry and the
3:45	'Help Wanted"	WHDH String Quintet..	'Right to Happiness"	riety show; orchestra..	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Home Front Matinee: guests; News	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	Bing Crosby, songs
4:15		Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Bonny Dunham's Orch.
4:30	"Life to the Front"	Singing Stars	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Full Speed Ahead: Navy	Coast Guard Sparmobile;
4:45	Army Letter; Date	Singing Stars	"Widder Brown": sketch	Musical Program	band; tenor
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries".	Musical Roundup	Count Basie's Orchestra
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	The Black Hood": drama	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports program
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray; Music	Bing Crosby Recordings	"Jesting With Jestra"	Monitor World News	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	WHDH String Quartet	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	"The Little Show"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Cong. Wright Patman	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Ed. Sullivan, Int.	Sports program	News of the World	Musical program	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger"	"Fighting Fronts"	Army Air Forces:	"Mr. Meant It Girls"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	drama series	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter.	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America:	"Sining Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"13 Desperate Miles"	Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes": dr.;	The Play Shop Theater
8:45	music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	The Play Shop Theater
9:00	Theater: Alice Faye,	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Helen Traubel, soprano;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Ravel's
9:15	Phil Harris, Jack	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	Gracie Fields' Show	"La Valse"
9:30	"Hello, Public"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	The Bill Goodwin Comedy	"Dr. I. Q. Quisi"	Classical Album: Ravel's
9:45	Hello"	Orchestra; Songs	"Dr. I. Q. Quisi"	Show: songs; orchestra	"La Valse"
10:00	Guild: W. Pidgeon;	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15	'Design for Scandal'	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	Sunny Skylar, songs	Voice of Underground
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Information Please";	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Lombardo's Orch.	Plastro, conductor	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Ray; William Henke, tenor	Rap, William Henke, tenor	Andy Kirk's Orchestra
11:30	Romance; drama;	Fishermen's Program	St. Louis Serenade	"Radio Newsreel"	Day's End; music
11:45	'Rupert of Hentzau'	Dance orch.; War news.	St. Louis Serenade	Jose Morand's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-CBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program.	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Music	News report	Dress Parade; Weather,	News comments	
7:30	Musical Var'y; news	Musical Alarm Clock.	News service	Music; "Bandbox"	New England Fellowship
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; Songs; News.	Spike Jones's Orchestra	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	Service
8:00	News of the World.	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	"The Wax Museum"	George and Dixie; news.	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Club.	Nancy Lee; women's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore; news	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, inter.	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk.	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	School of the Air:	"The Breakfast Club"	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30	Gateways to Music	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: Music
9:45	Food

Large Armies Seen Price Of Free Postwar Far East

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

How the United States can avoid imperialism in the Far East after this war is a grave question in the opinion of Hallett Abend, who for 15 years was Far East correspondent for the New York Times.

"We shall have to keep large armed forces out there for a long time after the fighting ceases and help rule the former colonial areas freed from the Japanese," he declared this afternoon.

Speaking before the Boston Section of the National Council of Jewish Women, he explained that, rightly or wrongly, the people of Burma, Indo-China, Korea, the Dutch East Indies think that by the Atlantic Charter we have promised them the kind of government they want. They trust anything we have a hand in because of our obvious readiness to make good our promise of independence to the Philippines, he said. If Burma is given back to the Chinese, Indo-China to the French, Hong Kong to the British, and so on, the peoples of those areas will think we have sold them down the river and we run the risk of becoming the most disliked nation in the world, he asserted.

Yet, Mr. Abend added, if given their own rule, those areas would pass into the hands of greedy carpet-baggers among their own people. The easiest way out for us, he believes, would be for those countries to accept an internationally organized period of benevolent tutelage in which all the Allies would have a hand.

Mr. Abend also spoke in Boston last night at Ford Hall Forum.

Belmont Luncheon

Taxes, inflation, subsidies, and other current economic problems will be discussed at a luncheon meeting of the Belmont League of Women Voters at the Unitarian Parish House tomorrow at 12:45. Claude M. Isbister of the Department of Economics at Harvard will speak on "The Consumer on the Home Front," and then lead the general discussion. Mrs. Clara Cornwall Miller is general chairman and Mrs. William B. Burbank will preside. The luncheon is open to anyone interested.

Garden Federation

The Junior League Garden Club will be hostess on Wednesday afternoon to eight clubs in the Metropolitan Region of the Massachusetts Garden Club Federation. This joint meeting at Zero Marlborough Street is an experiment in solving some of the problems which make it difficult to command the services of a good speaker these days. Fletcher Steele will give an illustrated lecture on "The Gardens of China and Its People." Mrs. Lyon Weyburn will preside.

Tuesday Programs

Fortnightly Club of Sharon—Mrs. Ruth Shufelt will speak on "Learning to Live in 1944"; High School Auditorium, 2:30 p. m.

Italian Junior League—Elda Alessi and Edna Crisafi, co-chairmen of entertainment, will present Miss Iride Pilla, singer and voice teacher, who will talk about the Italian composer, Pietro Mascagni; at the Hotel Statler, evening.

Wollaston Woman's Club—A combined senior and junior meeting at 8 p. m. at the Wollaston Legion Post Building, Beale Street, will have as entertainment, "The Cavalcade of South America," presented by Charles Perry Weimer.

Quest and Question Club—Mrs. Guy Pigeon will read a paper on "Australia and New Zealand" at the home of Mrs. Frederick White, 96 Johnson Avenue, Winthrop, 2 p. m.

Community Club of Canton—Mrs. Marion Rudkin will review books; Masonic Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Professional Women's Club—Judge Frankland W. L. Miles will speak on "Our Youth—Our Adults" following a reception at the Hotel Statler at 12:30 p. m. Miss Cora E. Mackenzie, Past President of Zonta International; Mrs. William S. Stidger, author, and Lieut. Peter Dearing of the Royal Navy and formerly a theatrical producer in London, will also speak.

Newton Highlands Woman's Club—"Along the Moccasin Trail" will be the subject of a talk by Te Ata, a Chickasaw Indian girl, at the Congregational Parish House, 2 p. m.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—The Garden Club will present George A. Meigs, instructor in fruit growing, beekeeping, and allied subjects at the Essex County Agricultural School, who will show colored slides; Library Hall, 10 a. m.

Newtonville Woman's Club—Musicale, 2:30 p. m. with Henry Scott, pianist-humorist, as guest artist.

Manuscript Club of Boston—John E. Pember will talk to the prose study group at 7:15, Hotel Pioneer; Mrs. David Hall will conduct the poetry group.

2 Bay Staters Lead N. E. List Of War Heroes

Two Massachusetts residents who have received the Navy's Legion of Merit lead today's list of New Englanders cited on the fighting fronts.

Capt. Francis T. Spellman of Jamaica Plain received his decoration for boarding a flaming vessel loaded with gasoline at Oran, Algeria, "with courageous initiative and complete disregard for his own personal safety," and assumed command of operations in towing the bombed craft from the harbor.

Edward L. Bernie, motor machinist's mate first class, of Fayville, Mass., was cited for repairing both wing engines of a torpedo boat which had been rendered inoperative by enemy gunfire after it had sunk six heavily loaded Japanese landing craft in a night engagement last summer.

Five members of a Navy Gun crew were commended for successfully repelling air attacks on a convoy. All seamen first class, they were: William McAdams of Providence, James J. McGill of Pawtucket, R. I., George W. Nelson of New Bedford, Mass., George A. Newell of Weymouth, Mass., and William M. Nugent of Worcester.

Lieut. Francis J. Nutter of North Andover received the Army's Distinguished Flying Cross for 50 operational flights in the Southwest Pacific.

Second Lieut. Victor W. Shain of Boston received the Army's Air Medal for anti-submarine activity in an undisclosed theater.

Staff Sergeant Frank P. Stonehouse of East Pepperell, Mass., received the Army's Air Medal for 100 hours of long-range bomber missions against Japanese airdromes and ships.

Purple Heart awards were received by Private Lawrence W. O'Brien of Medford and Private Wilbur D. Supernor of Burlington, Vt., who were wounded in the European theater.

Capt. Laurence M. Brock, an Army Chaplain in the South Pacific, whose home is in Charlestown, received the Legion of Merit for his work at an advanced base, where he also carried on the duties of Special Service Officer.

Technical Sergeant Timothy W. Sullivan of Charlestown won a second oak leaf for his Air Medal, for 25 operational flights to bomb Japanese installations and shipping in the Southwest Pacific.

Technical Sergeant Herbert C. Smith and Staff Sergeant Sidney S. Earnshaw, both of Lawrence, each received a second oak leaf for their Air Medals, for attacking an enemy convoy in the Southwest Pacific, scoring hits despite heavy antiaircraft fire.

Original Illustration On View

By a Staff Photographer

Among Displays for Children's Book Week

Original illustration for "The Little House," by Virginia Lee Burton, the book which won the Caldecott Medal in 1942, among the drawings and lithographs now on display at the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library in observance of Children's Book Week. Medal attached is inscribed "For the most distinguished American Picture Book for Children awarded annually by the Children's and School Librarians' sections of the American Library Association."

Outstanding Library Displays Mark Children's Book Week

Children's Book Week celebrates its 25th anniversary, Nov. 14 to 20, with colorful displays in the Boston Public Library and its many branches. One of the most interesting exhibits is that of the West End Branch. Miss Fanny Goldstein, the Librarian there, borrowed from Boston and New York publishers a number of original illustrations by famous artists and is showing them along with the newest volumes of juvenile literature for all ages of boys and girls.

Among the exhibits are illustrations from Virginia Lee Burton's book, "The Little House," for which she was awarded the Caldecott Medal of 1942. The Medal is given annually for the most distinguished American picture book for children. Drawings of "Captain Pottle's House" by Barbara Cooney and for "Pogo's Sky Ride" by Jo and Ernest Norling, as well as lithographs by Ingrid and Edgar P. d'Aulaire, and by Grace Paull, are among the attractions.

At the Central Library, in Copley Square, the children's department is showing gay posters, book lists, and jackets. The South End Branch has put on display an "Alphabet of Authors," including letters from children's authors to young readers in the South End, photographs and manuscripts. The slogan is "Build the Future With Books."

Clipper Ships Of Yesteryear To Be Honored

Clipper ships of yesteryear, built in New England and manned by hardy Yankees whose ingenuity and initiative took the Stars and Stripes to all quarters of the world, are to live again!

Modern cargo carriers of the C-2 type built for the United States Maritime Commission are to bear the names of famous old sailing vessels that made maritime history in the days when the American merchant marine completely dominated the Far East trade.

Use of old clipper ship names for modern vessels had been urged by Richard Parkhurst of the Boston Port Authority, and by Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Vessels now being built at the Moore Dry Dock Company, Oakland, Calif., are to be named for such famous old clippers as the Rainbow, Flyaway, Oriental and Celestial. Another will be named the Ringleader for the slipper built at Medford Mass., in 1853, and which established the good record of an average of 116 days from port to port between Boston or New York and San Francisco when there was no Panama Canal.

The Archer is to be the name of another, in memory of a clipper credited with being one of the fastest sailers of the day. The Defiance is for the clipper built under direction of Capt. Isaac Taylor of Boston, at Rockland, Maine and launched in 1852.

Another group of ships now building at Wilmington, N. C., will bear such names as Witch of the Wave, Midnight, Sweepstakes, Napier, Marco Polo, and Alden Bessé. Two others, the Starlight and the Orpheus, are for clippers built at South Boston and Chelsea, in 1854 and 1856, respectively.

Ferdinand A. Butler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DANVERS, Mass., Nov. 15—Ferdinand A. Butler, who passed on here yesterday, had been for many years a prominent Mason on the North Shore. He was Past Master of the Amity Lodge of Danvers, Past High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, Past District Deputy of the Grand Chapter of the Eighth District, Past Potent Master of the Sutton Lodge of Perfection, and a past member of the 28th Lodge of Instruction.

Other affiliations included the Jubilee Council, Princes of Jerusalem; the Emmanuel Chapter of Rose Croix, the Massachusetts Consistory, and the Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Butler had been in the plumbing and heating business in Danvers for 40 years.

Preinduction Exercises Planned for Schoolboys

War Activities in New England

Pre-induction orientation will be provided this week for 70 schoolboys in a visit to Fort Devens, under a new program to ease the transition of youth into the armed services, it was disclosed today.

The group, coming from Groton School, Lawrence Academy, and Groton and Ayer high schools, will see the processing of inductees at the Reception Center, and watch a chemical-warfare demonstration and a showing of mechanized cavalry equipment.

War Exhibit

"The armed Services Around the World," including objects contributed by alumni of the University of New Hampshire and residents of Durham, N. H., is an exhibit on display through Nov. 27 at the Hamilton Smith Library on the campus.

Mexican feather paintings, Wedgwood candlesticks, German ski boots picked up on the African desert, book-ends from Panama, luncheon sets from Guatemala, linen from Sicily, sealskin gloves from Iceland, and an invasion dollar bill are among the items on view.

'Pilot's Pilot'

Col. Edward H. Underhill, a "pilot's pilot" who launched his career with an engineering course at the Lowell Institute, has just assumed command of Brooks Field, Texas, known in the Army as the "mother field" of the air force.

A native of New Brunswick, he had taken his cadet training at Brooks in 1927. Later, from Dec. 1939, to May, 1942, he was again at Brooks, serving in a variety of executive positions, many of which supervised new schools and methods in air training.

Colonel Underhill has also served at Selfridge Field, Kelly Field, Chanute Field, the Canal Zone, and more recently as commanding officer of the Glider School at Amarillo, Texas.

Legion Auxiliary

Membership in the Massachusetts Auxiliary of the American Legion now totals 13,500, an increase of more than 5,000 over last year, according to Mrs. William H. Cann, national vice-president of the eastern division. She attended a fall conference here last week-end on relief and rehabilitation of disabled war veterans, their families, and families of the war dead.

Portland Station

"United States Naval Station, Portland, Maine," is the new designation for naval shore activities in the Casco-Portland area of Maine, with the exception of the Naval Local Defense Force, Portland Section, it was announced today by the First Naval District. Heretofore, the area was designated as "U. S. Naval Shore Activities, Casco Bay—Portland Area."

Capt. A. L. King is Station Commandant, under jurisdiction of the Naval Distrit's commandant.

New British 'DE'

The HMS Lawson, a destroyer-escort vessel built for the British under lend-lease, was scheduled for launching today at Boston Navy Yard. It was to be sponsored by Mrs. Carolyn True Pierce, wife of the colonel commanding the Marines of the First Naval District.

A native of Portland, Mrs. Pierce has long been active in the Boston area in the Red Cross, Navy Relief Society, Army and Navy Officers' Wives Club, and the USO Buddies Club on Boston Common, where she is senior hostess.

Colonel Pierce, by a former marriage, has two sons: Navy Lieut. C. B. Pierce, serving on the Submarine Scorpion, and Marine Lieut. H. C. Pierce, Jr., stationed in the Southwest Pacific.

Two New Subs

For the second time in a month, a double launching of submarines was held yesterday at the Electric Boat Company plant, Groton, Conn., where the Cavella and Barbel slid into the Thames River. One was sponsored by Mrs. Merrill Comstock, wife of a Navy captain; and the other by Mrs. Harold A. Allen of Tacoma, Wash.

B. U. Group Renamed To Fit Wartime Aid

Boston University's Bureau of Appointments has been renamed the B. U. Placement Service because of its added services to returning servicemen.

President Daniel L. Marsh, in making the announcement, disclosed also that the Bureau will co-ordinate placement activities of the entire University.

Advertising Club

Col. Williard Chevalier, Vice-President and Director of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company and publisher of News Week, will discuss postwar planning at the regular weekly meeting of the Boston Advertising Club on Tuesday. Colonel Chevalier's subject will be "What Shall We Do With Victory?"

Maine's White Armistice Day Intimates a Long Winter

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 15—Maine people, who usually bank on a white Thanksgiving or white Christmas, this year had a white Armistice Day. Heavy, wet snow began falling late in the day, and by early the following morning six to nine inches had been deposited over most of the State. War workers who had devoted their holiday to making ships were delayed several hours on their trips to and from work, telephone and power lines were toppled over in mile-long stretches, in some sections the telephone damage being the worst in decades. The storm came the day after youngsters had picked Mayflowers in the Maine woods. The snow clung to the highlands over the week end, and the weatherman, who had predicted a mild winter, was forced to add that it would also be a long one.

Friendship With Canada

Statesmen wrestling with Europe's boundary troubles would have enjoyed a pleasant contrast with their problems had they been in Houlton on Armistice Day. There they would have heard Maine's Gov. Sumner Sewall and New Brunswick's Lieut. Gov. W. G. Clark urge removal of any restrictions which could threaten the century-old friendship between the United States and Canada.

Governor Sewall, who believes aviation has wholly altered the classic conception of borders and their purposes and uses, said he hoped the United States-Canadian sentiment would "spread throughout the world so that all nations can get along like one family, and so that those who come after us won't have to fight the war all over again." He did, however, express concern over mounting restrictions in recent years. "After the war let's tear them all down. Both countries are to blame," Governor Sewall said.

Lieutenant Governor Clark said the two nations should show the world their friendship. The event was the unveiling of Houlton's honor roll carrying more than 700 names of servicemen of this war, with military and guard units of both nations taking part.

Aid but Not Control

Federal aid, without Federal control, is the solution for the serious shortage of teachers in Maine schools, according to Dr. Richard B. Kennan, Secretary of the Maine Teachers Association. Last month, he said, 1,205 Maine children of school age were without teachers.

Teacher Shortage Persists

Speaking in connection with National Education Week, he said much of the illiteracy among inductees in this war could be traced back to World War I when there was also a serious teacher shortage. In Maine last month, he continued, there were 52 vacancies in high school teaching staffs, 21 in elementary school staffs and 48 in rural schools despite the emergency certification of 116 teachers not qualified by normal standards. These conditions prevail despite substantial increases granted teachers through legislation passed at the last session of the Maine Legislature.

Auto Inspection

The need for revision of Maine's statutes was again intimated recently in connection with the law requiring semiannual inspection of automobiles for mechanical defects. Judges in Bangor and Augusta courts filed cases charging failure to observe the law because of a conflict in the statutes. At the present time a complete revision of the statutes is under way by direction of a special legislative committee, and this committee recently announced the work was proceeding too slowly. In the case of the inspection stickers, judges of the two courts found an apparent conflict in the dates specified in the laws when new inspection certificates are required on automobile windshields.

Cans-Waste Paper Collections Start

First combined collection of tin cans and waste paper began today in Boston proper. Following appeals to householders to place their tin cans and waste paper on the sidewalk by 10 a. m. on the day of collection, Director George G. Hyland of the Boston Salvage Committee sent City trucks around through the first five wards of the Hub this morning to begin the pickup. Throughout the rest of the week, pickups will be:

Tuesday, Wards 6 to 10.
Wednesday, Wards 11 to 14.
Thursday, Wards 15 to 18.
Friday, Wards 19 to 22.

Pickup of tin and paper will be made simultaneously but by different crews of trucks. Mr. Hyland made a renewed request that newspapers and magazines be tied in separate bundles, and wrapping paper, corrugated cardboard, and paper bags be made up into a third. Brown wrapping paper is particularly needed, Mr. Hyland said.

John S. Barrows

FRYEBURG, Maine, Nov. 15 (AP)—John Stuart Barrows, who passed on here yesterday, was a retired Boston newspaperman, having served as Exchange Editor for the Boston Transcript for 30 years. He was a Colonel in the Inspector General's Department of the Massachusetts National Guard and served as an aide to Calvin Coolidge when the latter was Governor of Massachusetts.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Brown stamps "G," "H," "J," and "K" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid; expire Dec. 4.

Brown stamps "L" become valid Nov. 21; "M," Nov. 28; "N," Dec. 5, and "P," Dec. 12. All expire Jan. 1, 1944.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y" and "Z" will expire.

Today—First series of Green Stamps "A," "B" and "C" in Book No. 4 now valid; expire Dec. 20. Values same as blue stamps in Book 2.

Gasoline—Today—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil — Today — New No. 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Nov. 30—Last day for tire inspection for C book holders.

New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601.

Mailing Dates

Christmas mailing closing dates for points within continental United States are as follows:

Nov. 22 mail parcels and Nov. 29 mail cards to Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington.

Nov. 24 mail parcels and on Dec. 1 mail cards and letters to Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Nov. 26 mail parcels and on Dec. 3 cards and letters to Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Dec. 6 mail parcels and on Dec. 13 mail cards and letters to Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Boston postal district.

Luboshutz-Goldovsky

Boris Goldovsky, pianist, and his mother, Lea Luboshutz, violinist, will give a Mozart program at the Symphony Luncheon at 12:15 on Nov. 19 in the Oval Room of the Copley Plaza.

School Pupils to Blueprint Future Airport for Boston

Boston's postwar role in aviation is to be blueprinted by the boys and girls who will probably bring it about, it was disclosed recently with the announcement of an essay contest for high and intermediate school pupils on the subject, "The Development of Boston Through Improved Airport Facilities."

Youngsters in Grades 7 through 12 have been asked by the School Committee to write from 300 to 700 words on the Hub's future as an air center, keeping in mind that the winners will be selected on the basis of original and practical ideas that stem from individual study of a problem that has engrossed more mature aviation enthusiasts here for some time.

Part of Regular Work

The essays, to be written as a part of the pupils' regular work in English composition, will be judged by the English teachers at each school. The two best papers from Grades 7 and 8, combined; 9 and 10, combined, and 11 and 12, combined, are to be forwarded from the individual schools to Assistant Superintendent Dennis C. Haley by 5 p. m., Dec. 17.

Six awards will be made, one each to the winner and runner-up in each contest, Mr. Haley said. They will be official testimonials signed by the Superintendent of Schools Arthur L. Gould and the Chairman of the five-man School Committee, Daniel J. McDevitt of Jamaica Plain.

The five-man committee that devised the contest includes Ernest W. Anderson, principal of the Prince District; John J. Connelly, headmaster of the Charlestown High School; Frank J. Herlihy, principal of the Solomon Lewenberg District; Albert F. Reed, headmaster of the Dorchester High School for Boys, and Alice M. Twigg, headmaster of the Dorchester High School for Girls.

Peabody-Salem Leather Strike Goes On; 200 Windows Broken Over the Week End

PEABODY, Mass., Nov. 15 (AP)—Declaring that 200 factory windows had been broken over the week end in the strike-affected leather district and that a rifle had been seized from a truck driver, Police Chief James F. Murphy today obtained additional police help from Salem and Beverly.

Members of the National Leather Workers Union, Independent, claimed that approximtaely 2,500 workers were on strike today out of little more than 3,000 employed in 32 plants in the Peabody-Salem district.

The strike started last week when union members claimed two of their number were discharged from a Peabody plant.

Chief Murphy said the rifle he took from the truck driver, whom the union claimed was employed by a factory, was not loaded and that the owner claimed he used it only for target practice.

Chief Murphy said 11 policemen came in from Salem and five from Beverly to augment the Peabody force of 30 men.

While there was no disorder today, Chief Murphy, in referring to the broken windows, said he was determined to stop any further vandalism.

Meanwhile, union leaders left for Boston to confer with representatives of a Federal agency which they declined to identify further. They expressed hope a settlement might be reached.

Police were deployed throughout the leather district this noon and many of the plants were being picketed.

Fanniebelle Curtis

NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 15 (AP)—Fanniebell Curtis, who passed on here yesterday, organized kindergartens in this country and in France after World War I, for which she was decorated.

Miss Curtis founded kindergartens in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York public schools, before going to France in 1917 to study conditions under which children existed. She returned to this country only long enough to raise money to relieve the plight of French war orphans before going abroad again.

She settled in Liezin, North France, where she built a community house and conducted kindergartens. Subsequently she was awarded the palms of the Academy of France and decorated by the French Red Cross and Legion of Honor, as well as by the American Red Cross for overseas service. She returned to Norwalk several years ago to found a children's museum.

Benjamin H. Swig Honored

At a recent testimonial dinner given to Benjamin H. Swig, prominent Boston real estate man, the sum of $26,000 was raised by his friends for the establishment of a scholarship fund at Boston University of $7,500; a donation of $5,000 to the United Nations Fund; and $13,500 to the Beth Israel Hospital. The scholarship fund at B. U. will be known as the Mae and Benjamin H. Swig Scholarship Fund.

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U. S. Bombers Smash Sofia Rail Yards—Soviets Break Through Dnieper Bend

Continued from Page 1

Cannes the night before, and light bombers shot up the harbor of Civitavecchia on the West Coast of Italy.

Escorted by P-38 Lightnings, the Mitchells dipped over Sofia's railway yards in two big formations, dropping tons of explosives on the target. Nine out of approximately 24 German intercepting fighters were shot down in a fierce battle.

Official reports described the bombing as "extremely accurate," with explosives smashing down squarely on locomotive-repair shops, car-assembly shops, a main-line depot, and ripping up the tracks in the yards.

"This successful opening of the Balkan offensive has a far-reaching consequence," an official announcement said.

"Through this immensely important rail center, German supplies are transported to Greece and down into the islands of the Aegean and also to the Western Balkans. The Sofia railway yards link up with rail routes through Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria, and congestion at Sofia would have the effect of dislocating traffic over the whole Balkan system."

Concerning the ground fighting across Italy, the daily communiqué said only that the Eighth Army had carried out successful patrol actions, while on the Fifth Army front the enemy maintained a firm defense.

The only major fighting on the front Nov. 14 was the repulse by American troops of three sharp German counterattacks in the mountain sectors near Mignano, where a regiment of the German 29th Armored Grenadier Division was hurriedly recalled into the line to make stabs protecting the danger spot in the Nazi winter defense line.

Each time these motorized troops, which had been resting behind the lines, struck hard at the American positions, and each time they were driven back by a withering fire. They left many killed and prisoners.

In a new field of operations, Mosquito fighter-bombers strafed railroads, highways, landing fields, searchlights, and other targets in a broad belt from Milan across Northern Italy to Venice and down to Leghorn on the West Coast.

Yugoslavia:

Germans Launch Dalmatian Attack

Yugoslav Partisan Headquarters announced Nov. 15 in a radiocast communiqué that German troops have launched a large-scale offensive in several directions on the Dalmatian Coast in an attempt to occupy beaches and islands in the Adriatic Sea.

At the same time, the Nazi forces were said to be carrying on a counteroffensive "with some small success" on the Peljesac Peninsula, situated between Split and Dubrovnik.

The announcement of the new German offensive on the Dalmatian Coast followed a Berlin report Nov. 14 that Nazi troops had occupied the Adriatic Island of Cherso, Vaglia, and Lussin which guard the Fiume naval base.

The communiqué from the headquarters of Gen. Josip Broz (Tito) said that units of his National Army of Liberation were continuing offensive operations in the Croat provinces of Slavonia Sryem (southeast) and Slavonia Zagorye (northeast), and in Serbia, Macedonia, and Bosnia.

On Nov. 14, the Partisans announced their heaviest blow in weeks at German Balkan communications—capture of the two rail centers of Koprivnica and Virovitica an the Hungarian frontier.

Army Cites Entire Artillery Battery

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 15

The Army has cited an entire field artillery battery for heroism in Tunisia.

Battery C of the 27th Field Artillery Battalion, the War Department reported Nov. 12, although strafed and bombed by enemy planes and finally overrun by German tanks, held its positions until its last gun was destroyed.

Many of the members of the Battery were killed and others injured in the fight near Tebourba.

Under the Sea:

U. S. Subs Sink 7 Japanese Ships

American submarines in new raids on Japanese supply lines have sunk a plane transport and six merchant ships and damaged two other merchant vessels.

This boosted the total of Japanese vessels sunk or damaged by submarines to 496.

Japanese ships successfully attacked by United States undersea raiders now stand at 346 sunk, 36 possibly sunk, and 114 damaged.

Special significance is attached by naval officials to the destruction of each new Japanese freighter or cargo transport because the Japanese are understood to be so hard pressed for shipping that they are having extreme difficulty in supplying their scatteerd island bases and also in maintaining profitable communications between the industry heart of the Japanese islands around Tokyo and the sources of raw materials in Southeast Asia and the East Indies.

South Pacific:

U. S. Raid Batters New Guinea Bases

American bombers dropped a record load of 223 tons of explosives on Alexishafen and Madang, ending for the time being an increasing threat to Allied positions on New Guinea.

The mission was to smash bases from which the Japanese had been strafing Australian troops and American aircraft in New Guinea's Markham and Ramu Valleys, and apparently supplying forward bases.

Shortly after dawn Nov. 13, P-40 and P-39 fighters strafed the two air strips at Alexishafen, starting towering fires, at the expense of one plane.

Then came wave after wave of Liberator bombers at medium altitude, followed by Mitchells at tree top height. The 223 tons they dropped was the heaviest load ever thrown against New Guinea and was second in the entire South Pacific theater only to the 350-ton raid Oct. 12 against Rabaul.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué said great fires were started in fuel and supply areas, four enemy planes were destroyed on the ground, antiaircraft positions silenced, three luggers and five barges destroyed in the harbor, and the entire area given such a thorough blasting smoke rose in a thick blanket.

A strong force of fighters formed a protective umbrella, but not a Japanese plane rose to fight.

Allied bombers struck also at Rabaul and Gasmata on New Britain and raked both Buka and Buin on the northern and southern extremities of Bougainville.

As to the land fighting on Bougainville, where United States Marines secured a beachhead at Empress Augusta Bay Nov. 1, Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., commander of the South Pacific Forces, visited the farthest point of penetration on Nov. 12 and commented that "progress now is heartening."

Admiral Halsey conceded that the landing had been perhaps the most difficult of the entire Solomons campaign but said the advance was proceeding ahead of schedule.

Aegean Isles:

British Improve Positions on Leros

British troops improved their positions in central and northern sectors of the Dodecanese Island of Leros on Nov. 14, inflicting substantial casualties on the Germans and capturing a number of prisoners, a Middle East communiqué announced Nov. 15.

Fighting for the Island was accompanied by continued aerial blows in which long-range fighter sweeps and bomber assaults were carried out over the German positions.

The battle for Leros was still inconclusive, however, and official reports Nov. 14 said the Germans had established numerical superiority and had straddled the Island at its narrowest point, virtually dividing the British and Italian defending forces in the north and south.

In the Air:

U. S. Bombers Batter Bremen

American Flying Fortresses and Liberator bombers, protected by Thunderbolt and Lightning fighters, fought through swarms of German fighters, thick clouds and 50-below-zero temperature Nov. 13 to batter the vital port and communications center of Bremen.

Railway yards, canals, highways, bridges, and the Germans' best port since the destruction of Hamburg were blasted by the American heavy bombers, which also took a toll of 33 Nazi interceptors. The accompanying Thunderbolts and Lightnings accounted for 10 more enemy aircraft for a total of 43.

In swamping the heavily defended port—using a new technique of bombing through the clouds, Berlin said—15 of the big bombers and nine American fighters were reported missing.

The Germans sent at least 100 fighters to meet the attack.

In addition to the American heavy-bomber attack, RAF fighters were also out, continuing their usual daily blasting of enemy communications along the invasion coast line.

The size of the attacking American force in the 800-mile round-trip flight was not officially disclosed.

One pilot of a supporting Lightning fighter which helped cover the American heavies said the Germans threw up everything from single-engine ME-109's to JU-88 fighter-bombers shooting rocket shells.

The returning crewmen said vision was obscured during most of the journey and the results of the raid were impossible to determine.

The blow at Bremen was the first since Oct. 8.

Meanwhile, Britain's swift and elusive Mosquito bombers dropped explosives on Berlin the same night for the second night in succession in a new series of "morale" attacks on the German Capital.

Other groups of the plywood, twin-engined planes hit targets in Western Germany. The raids all were carried out without loss.

By a Staff Artist

The Russian Advance

Black line shows approximately the present position on four important sectors of the battle front.

U. S. Rocket Boats Used in Italy Drive

By the Associated Press

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 30 Delayed

The United States Amphibious Forces displayed its fast little rocket boats and disclosed simultaneously that they had been used effectively in the Allied invasions of Sicily and Italy. (The Navy held up release of the story until today).

The rocket boat's task is to lay down a smoke screen for landing craft as they approach an enemy beach and to help clear the beach for the first waves of assault troops.

The rocket boats performed in a landing maneuver in Chesapeake Bay for a group of newspaper correspondents.

Russia:

Red Army Drives Toward Korosten

The Russian Army, expanding its salient west of Kiev, was on Nov. 15 surging close to the vital rail junction of Korosten, capture of which would give the Russians control of a 50-mile stretch of the Leningrad-Odessa railway system between Korosten and Zhitomir.

A Berlin radiocast said that a big battle was raging in the Dnieper bend after the Russians, hurling nearly 500,000 men against the German defenses, had broken through between Zaporozhe and the area north and northwest of Krivoi Rog.

The Paris Radio in a broadcast recorded by Reuters also said that the Russians had attempted new crossings of the Dnieper on both sides of Cherkasy, about 70 miles northwest of Kremenchug.

A Russian communiqué announced that 50 towns were swept up in the continuing drive toward the old Polish border, now less than 60 miles away.

While troops on the right flank of Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army pushed ahead after capturing Chepovichi, 15 miles southeast of Korosten, central units drove directly west past retaken Zhitomir. On Nov. 14 this force took Baranovka, 30 miles west of Zhitomir, exceeding the pace of more than 10 miles a day which has been made between Kiev and Zhitomir.

General Vatutin's striking force is composed of tanks, cavalry, and motorized infantry capable of pressing closely on the heels of the retreating Germans. The Soviet communiqué said the swiftly moving Russian troops had liberated 4,000 civilians whom the Germans were driving to slave labor in Germany.

On the left flank, General Vatutin's men were reported to be meeting and overcoming repeated German counterattacks.

Close-locked fighting which has marked all the combat in the Crimea continued in the Kerch Peninsula. Northeast of Kerch, the Germans launched 11 counterattacks with infantry, tanks, and self-propelled guns, but all were repulsed. The communiqué said the Russians captured two strongly fortified points near Kerch, killing 900 Germans.

The German High Command meanwhile announced that Russian Cossacks and tanks, in a sweeping drive west of Gomel, had driven to Rechista, about 30 miles to the southwest on the railroad linking Gomel with Poland, but had been beaten back in attempts to capture the town itself.

Rechista's seizure would sever one of the two remaining rail lines over which the Nazi defenders of the old fortress of Gomel might fall back to escape the encircling Soviet movement.

The advance along the northern edges of the vast Pripet Marshes also threatened to split off the northern German armies from the forces of the Central Front.

Another Berlin radiocast acknowledged the German evacuation of Zhitomir, rail junction on the Nazis' last north-south railroad artery east of the old Polish border, whose fall threatened to cut the central Nazi forces off from the southern German armies. Moscow said the Russians were 30 miles west of Zhitomir.

China:

U. S. Airmen Aid Attack on Japanese

Chinese troops, aided by American airmen, have forced the Japanese on the Central Yangtze Front to retreat in several sectors, the Chinese High Command announced.

The Japanese suffered severe casualties and many towns were recaptured, the communiqué said.

Fighting raged on a front which zigzags from Tungting Lake in China's "Rice Bowl" to the rugged mountains south of the Yangtze port of Ichang.

The Chinese had air support in this area from "sky dragons" of the American 14th Air Force, which flew numerous sweeps along the Yangtze, attacking supply-laden boats, gun emplacements and other Japanese installations.

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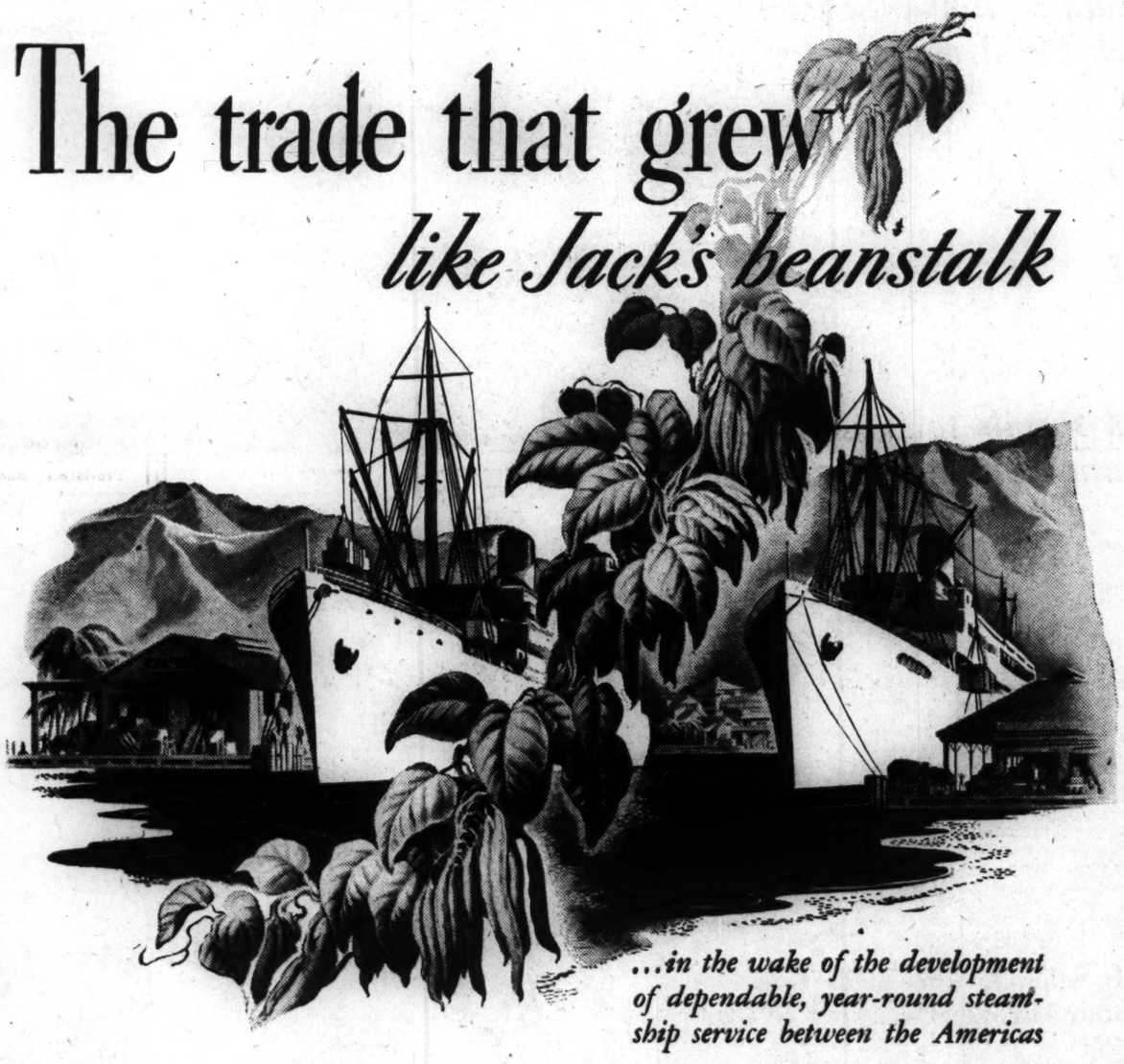

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Soon tropic foods that had long been rare luxuries became year-round necessities on northern tables, and manufactured articles from the "States" became increasingly evident in Middle America. This healthy two-way trade *grew like Jack's beanstalk.* By 1910 imports from the Caribbean were practically twice those in 1900—and exports more than double.

In 1940 the total export-import trade was six times the 1900 figure!

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Badoglio Promises to Quit; King Expected to Abdicate

MARSHAL BADOGLIO'S HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, Nov. 15 (AP)—Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio's pledge to resign as head of the Italian Government when Rome falls was quickly followed today by strong indications that King Victor Emmanuel's abdication is only a matter of time.

Dr. Leopoldo Piccardi, who quit as Minister of Labor and Commerce on the heels of Marshal Badoglio's statement yesterday, reflected the general attitude that the end is near for the monarch when he told friends he could not afford to be associated with the Premier's proposed "technical cabinet" and, by inference, with the King.

By his statement that he would quit when the United Nations reach Rome, Marshal Badoglio reversed previous declarations he would stay in office until the Germans are driven from the country.

Marshal Badoglio's decision was a direct result of his refusal to take part in any government which unseats the aged King.

"When I was 17," the Marshal said at a press conference, "I swore loyalty to the King and will keep faith as long as I live."

Sforza Refuses

In a statement, issued last night, he confirmed reports that Count Carlo Sforza, pre-Fascist Foreign Minister; Benedetto Croce, noted Italian philosopher, and other political leaders had declined to join a government under a King they considered tainted by Fascism.

Marshal Badoglio now has abandoned efforts to form a representative government. He announced Nov. 13 he would set up what was designated as a technical cabinet —a mere government framework in which minor functionaries would carry on the necessary work until the Capital is freed.

The Premier said that Count Sforza and others had asked not only that the King abdicate but that Crown Prince Umberto renounce the succession and that the latter's son, the six-year-old Prince of Naples, should become King under a regency.

Marshal Badoglio said he was forced to refuse these conditions. His refusal and decision to resign once Rome is reached, by a political paradox removed the one strong prop that has been keeping King Victor Emanuel on the throne he has occupied for 43 years.

King's Problem

When Marshal Badoglio resigns, the King, under the Constitution, must try to form a new government. With all political parties united on the ground they would not join any government under him, he presumably would have no alternative but to resign.

Marshal Badoglio said he had received a message from the leaders of the six Italian political parties, each making known "that once the Capital was liberated they favored the establishment of a completely constitutional government composed of political personages, leaving me only the military."

The Premier said he then proposed the stop-gap government of "technical experts" in each Ministry to work with the Allied Commission, "and when Rome was liberated I would present my resignation as head of the Government and retire."

Marshal Badoglio said the undersecretaries for the technical government would be announced in a few days.

Badoglio's Hope

Closing his announcement about the technical government, Marshal Badoglio said "I hope my government lasts only a short time."

With the resignation of Dr. Piccardi, the Premier's present Cabinet is almost nonexistent. Dr. Piccardi was the only civilian member. Military men remain only in the Air and Marine Ministries.

At the press conference at which he announced that he would resign, Marshal Badoglio was asked if he might come back into a new government if invited. He replied, "I do not like to make plans that far ahead."

The Marshal, who is a close friend of Count Sforza, has been mentioned as a possible Regent for the Prince of Naples.

Marshal Badoglio declined to answer any further questions on the possible abdication of the King or the status of Italian colonies.

Joyce at Conference

The Marshal was flanked during the press conference by Maj. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce, chief of the Allied Control Commission, and Brig. Gen. Maxwell Taylor, General Joyce's chief of staff.

Marshal Badoglio confirmed that Gen. Mario Roatta had resigned as Chief of Staff of the Italian Army, following a protest by the Yugoslavs that he was a war criminal, and said that Gen. Vittorio Ambrosia, who is Chief of Staff now and who has similarly been accused by the Yugoslavs, is "deciding what to do."

In discussing internal affairs, Marshal Badoglio said about 100 Fascist officials had been arrested and imprisoned on various charges, but that repeal of all Fascist laws would be a slow job since in 21 years Benito Mussolini had twisted almost every part of the legal code and if it all were repealed at once the Government would fall apart.

Status of Press

Except for wartime censorship there is complete freedom of the press, the Marshal said, and noted that several political papers, including a Communist one, were publishing in Bari.

He said that he had given Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander in Chief, a list of Italian troops available for action, and said that some Italian mountain troops would be valuable in the present fighting.

General Joyce, in an earlier press conference, reiterated the Allied stand to keep hands off Italian politics so long as Fascism is destroyed.

Italian Secret Service Chief Arrested

Associated Press

British Army Sergeant Questions Secret Police Head

Alfonso Fusco, head of Italian Secret Police of the Naples area, sits in his shirt sleeves as he is questioned by a British Army sergeant after his arrest by the British Field Security Section when the Allies captured Naples.

Communist View in Italy Significant

By Edgar R. Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The declaration on Italy issued by the Moscow Conference has raised a very important point; namely, the problem of the future attitude of the Italian Communist Party. This is especially significant in view of the fact that the Communists may join a coalition if a government is formed by Count Carlo Sforza.

Immediately after the announcement of the Italian armistice, the Italian Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti reportedly left Moscow to return to Italy, but for undisclosed reasons had to return to the Russian Capital. Shortly thereafter, Signor Togliatti—in a radiocast beamed to Italy—while refraining from discussing the Italian political situation, appealed to the Italian people to unite in order to drive the German invaders from Italy. The patriotic line was strongly accentuated in the address.

Practically all utterances made by Communist spokesmen in Italy in recent months have stressed the "moderate" character of the Italian Communist Party. As early as last August a Communist leader, in an interview radiocast by the illegal radio station "Milano Libertà," scoffed at hints to the effect that the Communists were fighting for a socialist revolution. And the Communist Party secretary for the Naples area, Dr. Eugenio Reale, declared in a recent interview—according to a copyrighted dispatch to the New York Herald Tribune —that "there wil be no dictatorship of the proletariat in Italy."

View From Sicily

Similarily, the Sicilian Communist Federation stated in a recent manifesto that "the dissolution of the Third Internationale permits a greater adaptability of the fundamental program and favors the organization of more independent movements adapting each party to the character, traditions, and customs of each people."

Such statements give a clear picture of the "conservative" trend becoming increasingly noticeable in Russian policies in Europe and reflected in the attitude of the Communist parties throughout the world.

Significantly, the "underground" radio "Milano Libertà" which seems to interpret the Communist propaganda line with regard to the Italian "National Front" of the recognized political parties, asserted on Nov. 4 that "it is clear and extremely important for Italy's fate that the problem of the dynasty as well as the problem of a plebiscite to determine the nation's destiny after the war must not be raised today when the prime necessity is the unification of all the national and anti-Fascist forces to oust the Germans—with Allied aid—beyond the Brenner Pass."

Immediate Problem

In this connection it appears significant that the Swedish lecturer, Gösta Anderson, just returned to Stockholm from Rome via Milan declared a few days ago that the problem of the monarchy seems to gather more interest abroad than in Italy where the principal problem is how to bring about peaceful conditions and how to supply the population with necessities.

An accurate estimate of the success of Communist propaganda in Italy is, of course, impossible, especially in view of the chaotic conditions in the northern and central parts of the country. And there remains the problem as to how far the above statements are typical of the general Communist propaganda line disseminated in Italy today.

The manifesto of the Sicilian Communists, for instance, emphasized that Communists everywhere were striving to establish a Socialist Workers' State. In all probability, therefore, the Communist propaganda line will be a compromise solution between the conservative trend and the Party program.

Effect on the Masses

Advices have reached Switzerland to the effect that most Italian political leaders feel that the Communist Party has increased greatly. This would seem to indicate a considerable radicalization of the masses, especially in Northern Italy. As the conservative Rome daily, Giornale d'Italia, declared last August, the many thousands of bombed-out people "certainly won't be satisfied with treatment as pariahs under the present social order since they feel that what remains after the bombings ought to be divided equally between all."

But it is open to question whether the reported increase of the Communist following must be interpreted as an increased radicalization. It may well be that the new Communist line with its strange mixture of cautious tactics, its emphasis on democratic solutions and "United Front" appeals has strengthened the political attraction of the Communist Party.

The new Communist policy of avoiding radical solutions "for the duration" may have been more effective in winning support from the exhausted population than the in some respects more "radical" and politically more exclusive program of the Socialists. Significantly, an Italian Communist leader reportedly stated some time ago that the masses were no longer interested in "dusty old programs."

Socialists Absorbed?

A prominent Italian banker, for instance, recently arrived in Switzerland made the probably exaggerated statement that the Socialist Party in Northern Italy had been more or less absorbed by the Communists.

Considerable emphasis has been laid on the fact that Trotskyist elements, ideologically in opposition to the present Russian course, always have been rather strong among Italian Communists. Some Italian Communists reportedly feel that Russia is too distant from the Mediterranean sphere to give proper support to Italian Communism.

'Overseas' Planes May Carry 80 to 100

By the Associated Press

Kansas City, Nov. 15

John C. Franklin, a Vice-President of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., told employees he envisions air lines after the war using five general types of aircraft:

A small air mail pick-up, carrying six to eight passengers; a local-service plane, 24 to 40 passengers; a transcontinental plane, 50 to 60 passengers; a luxury craft, same capacity but designed to stop only at 750-mile intervals, and a super airplane for overseas service, 80 to 100 passengers.

Text of Badoglio Statement On His Declared Retirement

AT PREMIER BADOGLIO'S HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 13 (Delayed.) (AP)—The text of Premier Badoglio's statement follows:

In the proclamation to the Italian people last Oct. 13 in which I announced that, by order of His Majesty the King, war had been declared against Germany, I also laid down proposals regarding the constitution of the Government headed by me. It was my intention to call on the more oustanding representatives of all political parties, none excluded, so that the Government could assume a completely democratic aspect.

I submitted to the Allied Commission that the formation of this Government had to be brought about gradually, since many of those representatives were not in the liberated zones and therefore not available for the time being. I gave assurance then that I would communicate with statesmen in the liberated zones to initiate a partial completion of the Government. In fact, I went to Naples, where I conferred with Count Sforza, Benedetto Croce and others.

Sforza stated that he was ready to give all possible support to my Government but that he would not take part in the same, since it was his belief that the King should abdicate, the Crown Prince should renounce his succession and his son, the Prince of Naples, should be made king with a regency appointed because of his minority. Benedetto Croce voiced the same belief.

I pointed out to them that the most important problem was freeing Italy from Germany; that we should avoid any act, especially one of so radical a nature, that would cause a disturbance in the liberated zone, which must be avoided in our interest and that of the Allies at all cost, and that in any case we should await the liberation of Italy as a whole so that the Italian people as a whole, not merely a fraction thereof, could openly decide what form of government they preferred.

Since both Sforza and Croce remained firm in their opinion and, as the other political leaders to whom I talked did not agree to take part in the Government, I returned here without having reached a final settlement. Meanwhile the head of the Allied commission informed me that various sections of the commission were on the way, destined to start working with different Ministries, in order to start a new administration rolling. It was, therefore, indispensable to proceed with the forming of at least an executive part of the Ministries so that work with various sections of the commission should not be delayed.

Now a new matter appeared. The heads of each party made known to me that, once the capital had been liberated, they favored the establishment of a completely constitutional Government composed of political personages, leaving to me only the military. I then submitted a solution to the King: to form a Government for the present by placing technical experts in each Ministry, thereby starting work with the commission, and, when Rome had been liberated, I would present my resignation as head of the Government and retire.

The new political Government formed by the King would in this manner find for itself a group of experts and an amount of work already in progress in each Ministry. Regardless of prevailing conditions in Rome at that time, it would be able to continue without interruption its work with the Allied commission.

The King approved this plan. I will now complete the Government with Under-Secretaries who will possess, by means of proper decrees, the authority intended to consider and deal with matters pertaining to each Ministry, including the authority to sign all documents within the competence of the respective Ministers.

In this manner, the necessary administrative work will not be held in abeyance; the causes for disturbances in liberated zones will be avoided and the desires manifested by the heads of all political parties will be fully met.

Regarding myself, once we have reached Rome, I shall be delighted to unload so heavy a burden into more expert hands and more youthful energies. I am happy to have assumed, by order of the King, the responsibility of the armistice and the declaration of war against Germany and to have in every way and with all my power collaborated with the efforts that the Anglo-American forces have put and are still putting forth to free Italy.

Corsica Visit Tells Strength Of de Gaulle

Continued from Page 1

French flag fluttering proudly in the breeze.

Circling above are British Spitfire fighter planes with French markings. In the cockpits are keen fresh-faced young Frenchmen like those chatting in a group near similar machines parked on the airfield.

They are dressed the same as American bomber boys who had just clambered out from Flying Fortresses there.

American Impression

As a matter of fact but for the French flags the first visual impression on the way into the town of Ajaccio itself might be an island occupied by Americans.

For the French soldiers are all wearing American uniforms supplied by the United States, and jeeps and other American-produced vehicles are running about all over the place. Close up, of course, you see the French military insignia and markings.

Looking around you see a wealth of evidence as to what particular type of French thought is dominant in Corsica. Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Cross of Lorraine is neatly stenciled on backs of public seats along the streets, on the walls of buildings, and displayed in shop windows are many pictures of the ex-leader of the "Fighting French."

A close search disclosed only two such pictures of Gen. Henri Giraud, who actually rushed French troops to Corsica without first consulting General de Gaulle and the French National Committee of Liberation at Algiers. And both of those pictures had photographs of General de Gaulle alongside them.

In Corsica, indeed, the word French means the "Fighting French," and one of the five newspapers printed in Ajaccio bears the title, "Fourth Republic," one of General de Gaulle's favorite phrases when alluding to the France of the future.

Picture of Ajaccio

Ajaccio itself is a brisk red-tiled little town, and its streets present an everchanging pattern of uniforms, bright frocks on pretty girls, and looks most emphatically European to a new arrival who has been a year in near-by North Africa with its dark-skined berobed natives a majority in the population.

Living isn't really as good as it seems to be on the surface. For first the Italians and then the Germans made heavy inroads on stocks of all kinds.

Elsewhere than Ajaccio there are still some 220,000 Italian troops in Corsica.

It is an ambiguous sort of situation. First they were enemies occupying the place, then they were "troops in transit."

After Italy's surrender they are now co-belligerents with the Allies and Corsicans have freely expressed the wish to see the last of them.

The Italians have been put to work in various ways, but they are virtually ostracized, and summary retribution has been exacted in many cases upon Corsican or French girls who have associated with them.

Today Corsican life was declared to have started all over again as the Commission d'Epuration, instigated by the French but composed of Corsicans, is no longer accepting "purge" accusations, and nobody can be indicted for past offenses connected with assisting the Axis or Vichy authorities.

Franco and High Generals In Test Over Monarchy

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco is facing a possible showdown with some of his top generals who have formally demanded the restoration of the Spanish monarchy, according to persons arriving from Spain with inside information confirming earlier, sketchy reports which had filtered through Spanish censorship.

These informants, who cannot be identified further, said that General Franco has made no reply to the demands and has taken no open action against the monarchist movement which would place Prince Juan, youngest son of Spain's last King, on the throne and thus diminish General Franco's supreme authority.

Since the Army, together with the Falange Party, constitutes General Franco's main support, the advocates of a monarchy were said to have gained tremendous force by the adherence of eight leading Army men, all members of the nine-man Superior War Council.

These men, all lieutenant generals, were said to have addressed a letter to War Minister Gen. Carlos Assensio, in which they expressed "loyalty, respect, and affection toward our Generalissimo," but asked whether the moment had not come "to endow Spain with a state regime which could reinforce the state with the unitary and traditional contributions and the prestige inherent in the monarchic form."

General Assensio rushed to San Sebastian, where General Franco was reviewing troops, and gave him the letter, which pointed out that the Council was made up of the same men, except for those who had passed on, "who approximately seven years ago on the airdrome at Salamanca invested him (Franco) with the maximum powers of military command and of the state," it was said.

Free Hand in Army Keeps Giraud at Post

ALGIERS, Algeria, Nov. 15 (AP) Gen. Henri Giraud submitted his resignation as commander during the reshuffling of the French National Committee but consented to remain on fulfillment of four conditions giving him a free hand in directing France's military affairs, it was learned reliably yesterday.

The National Committee adopted a resolution Nov. 11 thanking General Giraud for leading the North African Government in the last year, and expressing confidence in his future military leadership. This fulfilled the first of General Giraud's four conditions.

The others were:

2. Complete freedom in direction of French war operations.

3. No French officer is to be examined by any purge commission without General Giraud's consent.

4. No new French generals shall be authorized without General Giraud's consent.

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House Probers Urge Shakeup in OPA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 — A Select Committee of the House of Representatives issued a 10,000-word report today detailing a whole book of accusations against the Office of Price Administration for seizing unauthorized powers and promulgating illegal regulations.

It named the OPA as the worst offender in the "seizures of legislative and judicial functions" but declared that "other executive agencies" will be exposed in future reports.

On the basis of the evidence it offered, the Select Committee recommended to Congress that the laws governing the OPA be amended in such a manner as to retain and strengthen inflation control and at the same time eliminate the abuses and injustices it said were apparent.

"A revision and simplification of the rules, regulations and orders of that agency," it concluded, "is an immediate necessity."

The Committee, created by the House to investigate the wartime operation of the executive agencies and chairmaned by Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, characterized many OPA rules as "illegal, absurd, useless and conflicting" and contended that they produce "such great confusion" that it is impossible for the average citizen to comply."

Committee Mostly Democratic

The members of the Committee, besides Chairman Smith, were Representatives John J. Delaney (D) of New York; Hugh Peterson (D) of Georgia; Jerry Voorhis (D) of California; Fred A. Hartley, Jr., (R) of New Jersey; John Jennings, Jr., (R) of Tennessee; Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan.

Throughout its report the Committee stressed its support of proper price-control measures and its recognition that unusual steps must be taken to gird the nation for war.

It began by emphasizing "the necessity in the war period for the exercise of extraordinary governmental action to mobilize the economic as well as the military resources of the nation.

It concluded by reiterating the Committee's "firm belief and conviction that both rationing and price control are vital wartime necessities" and reaffirming that it has "no wish to handicap the operation of either," but rather "to strengthen them."

But in between these gentle pats on the back, Mr. Smith's Committee found nothing that was right and plenty that was wrong about the way OPA has gone about its "vital" tasks. It brought five major indictments against the agency and its administrators, which is just about the whole book plus an extra bottle of uncorked ink. It accused the OPA of:

1. Assuming unauthorized powers to legislate by regulation and deliberately misinterpreting acts of Congress.
2. Setting up a nation-wide system of judicial tribunals through which it judges the actions of American citizens relative to its own regulations and orders.
3. Imposing drastic and unconditional penalties upon those citizens.
4. Depriving citizens in certain instances of vital rights and liberties without due process of law.
5. Committing practices "which if not halted might conceivably lead to the undermining of our basic constitutional provisions for separate and independent Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of Government.

"No executive agency," the report stated, "should have or assume power to enact subordinate legislation in the form of rules, regulations and orders except within limited and rigidly restricted bounds prescribed by Congress, nor should such agency be permitted to create mock courts to try offenders against such rules or inflict punishments on such offenders.

"In addition to the statutory court created by the Emergency Price Control Act, your Committee has found that the Office of Price Administration has developed an unauthorized and illegal judicial system and that through the mass of rules and regulations daily enacted by that agency it has also developed such intricate and involved administrative review machinery that litigants are completely bewildered by the maze of procedure through which they must wander to eventually arrive at a court which will grant them only the crumbs of judicial relief."

This situation, the Committee told Congress, must be changed and changed immediately.

It expressed the opinion that the original Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 was drafted by Leon Henderson, its first administrator, with the express purpose of imbedding in its provisions concealed powers.

"Your Committee finds," the report states at this point, "that where legislation is drafted by officials to implement their own authority, the resulting legislation is almost invariably far broader than necessary to effect its declared purpose and object.

Actually Up to Congress

"Furthermore it is the proper function of the Congress, not the Executive, to initiate legislation. Congressional committees should give far more consideration to bills presented by members of Congress on their own initiative.

"Your Committee therefore recommends that the practice of passing legislation not originally formulated in Congress be terminated."

The first administrator of the Office of Price Administration assumed the duties of his office Feb. 11, 1942. By Sept. 1, 1943, the report pointed out, the Office of Price Administration had issued 3,196 regulations, amendments, and orders, and a veritable multitude of interpretations of such regulations and orders, all having full force and effect of law.

"This mass of regulations, orders, amendments, and interpretations," it stated "has been largely devised and drafted by obscure officials having little business experience and approved with but cursory review by those having the statutory responsibility for the administration of the Act.

Congress Just Tags Along

"By way of comparison, during that period of time the Congress passed a total of only 552 public laws.

"Your committee is sympathetic with the idea of preventing inflation, but the complicated and unreasonable regulations which are being daily issued by the Office of Price Administration and the interpretations placed thereon by officials of that agency are driving a large number of our citizens to the point of desperation.

"The 'ordinances' of the Office of Price Administration are so many in number and often so abstruse in meaning that the ordinary citizen who sincerely wishes to abide by the spirit and meaning of the law is kept in a constant state of bewilderment."

Commenting on the "judicial processes" of the OPA, the report said:

"Pursuant to these delegations of power the Office of Price Administration has instituted rationing control over many commodities and is exercising the power so delegated to inflict administrative penalties against persons who violate its rationing order.

Its Own Lawyer and Court

"The Office of Price Administration has established its own judiciary along with prosecuting attorneys and a constabulary. It has divided the country into eight regions and has appointed hearing commissioners to sit therein and determine the guilt or innocence, as well as the punishment to be meted out to those charged with violating their rules, regulations, and orders.

"Notwithstanding the severity of the penalties which may be and are imposed by these 'courts,' a defendant there tried is denied the protection afforded by the legal rules of evidence. Moreover, it is provided by the rules of the 'court' that—'the refusal of the witness to answer any question which has been ruled to be proper shall, in the discretion of the hearing commissioner, or presiding officer, be ground for the striking out of all testimony previously given by such witness on related matters.'

"This pseudo judiciary has been established completely without statutory authorization and despite the fact that the statute contains ample enforcement and penal provisions."

Unlawful Search and Seizure

The report dealt at some length with what it called the OPA's "unlawful searches, seizures and arrests." It said that the OPA maintains a small army of enforcement attorneys, inspectors and investigators. Some of the methods used by this police force, it held, not only contravene statutory safeguards of private rights but even invade the field of immunity guaranteed by the Constitution against unlawful searches and seizures. It cited the following instance as illustrative:

"The OPA invaded the home of Mrs. Margaret Guariglia of Philadelphia, and while there ransacked the premises in search of evidence which was later used as a basis for indictment against her.

"Upon the trial of the case it was brought out that the agents entered her apartment without a warrant and that they held her behind locked doors in the regional offices of the Office of Price Administration for four hours after she was arrested.

United States District Judge Welsh denounced the methods used by the agents in obtaining evidence against Mrs. Guariglia as totally un-American. He stated that the sanctity of the home is far more important than the violation of any regulation of the Office of Price Administration."

The Committee insisted that "the Office of Price Administration has consistently displayed a tendency, wherever conceivably possible, to avoid recourse to courts of law, even to the extent of stretching the statutes in some cases beyond all reasonable understanding. To combat and checkmate such dangerous trends your Committee strongly urges upon the Congress that it specifically prohibit the continuation of such assumption of power as herein set forth."

War Has Its Effect On Christmas Trees

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 15

There will be Christmas trees for most parlors this year, the War Production Board said today. More of them will be cut locally than in past years, however, with the result that some may not be as well-shaped as the ones usually shipped in large quantities from the Pacific Northwest, Canada, New England, and Rocky Mountain and Lake States.

Wraps for 2,200 Horses

Wide World

Workmen Protect New Wright Engine

More powerful than the Cyclone engines in Flying Fortresses, this new air-cooled, radial-type Wright motor generates 2,200 horsepower and is now being produced in quantity at the Wright Aeronautical Corporation plant at Paterson, N. J., for use in heavy, long-range bombers, transports, and fighters. It is called the Cyclone 18.

Cyclone-18 Has Attained Heavy Output

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Quantity production of an air-cooled radial Wright Cyclone engine of 2,200 horsepower, more powerful than the Cyclones which power the Flying Fortresses, has been announced.

Myron B. Gordon, Vice-President and General Manager of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation of Paterson, N. J., made the announcement which he said had been approved by the War Department.

Asserting that the new engine, called Cyclone-18, develops the highest engine horsepower figure ever permitted to be published by the War Department, Mr. Gordon said "we hope that use of the Cyclone-18 to increase the bomb load and range for attacks on German and Japanese bases will cut down invasion resistance and bring an early end to the war."

The new engine, Mr. Gordon said, made its first transport appearance in a 60-passenger, four-engined Lockheed (C-69) Constellation, originally ordered by Transcontinental and Western Air and Pan American Airways but now to be operated for the Army Transport Command. He said the power unit was designed for use in heavy long range bombers, fighters and transports.

The engine packed its power into a 55-inch diameter, the same as that on the original nine-cylinder Cyclone introduced in 1927 with a rating of only 525 horsepower, Mr. Gordon said. He described the new engine as having 18 cylinders built in two banks of nine cylinders each with a displacement of 3,350 cubic inches.

Mr. Gordon said construction features of the new power unit, whose weight is fractionally over one pound per horsepower, included: A nose section of special design to permit use of a close-fitting cowl; aluminum alloy cylinder heads and nitralloy steel cylinder barrels; steel crankcase, and use of lightweight magnesium in nose section and supercharger housing.

Wright engineers, he said, had designed a reduction gear system with what is probably the lowest ratio used on any aircraft engine and installed a two-speed gear-driven supercharger that maintains a high output up to stratospheric levels.

The engine was put through extensive flight tests before being placed in quantity production, including a special 150-hour run specified by the Army as a model test, Mr. Gordon said.

Roosevelt Ties Food Aid To Shorter War

Continued from Page 1

tion of the United States in the work of UNRRA.

He did not request any appropriation at this time and he made no suggestion as to how much the United States should contribute.

He emphasized that the nature and the amount of the American contribution would be decided by Congress "under its constitutional procedure."

The liberated peoples, Mr. Roosevelt was sure, do not want charity.

"They seek the strength to fight," he said, "and to do their part in securing the peace. Aid to the liberated peoples during the war is thus a matter of military necessity as well as of humanity.

Devastation by Nazis

The message gave new insight into the extent of Nazi devastations in the occupied countries.

"They have," he explained, "been deliberately stripped by the enemy in order to support the Axis war machine. More than that, the Axis leaders have boasted that as they withdraw, they will leave only devastation—what they have not stolen, they will destroy. As our American soldiers fight their way up the Italian boot, they are discovering at first hand that the barbarism of the Nazis is equal to their boasts. Their only rivals in this respect are the Japanese."

The President said that UNRRA was not expected to solve the long-range problems of reconstruction.

"Other machinery and other measures will be necessary for this purpose. What UNRRA can do is to lay the necessary foundation for these later tasks of reconstruction," he informed Congress.

Contributions by All

The devastation and disorganization caused by the Nazi and Japanese war machines is so great that this world disaster can be met only by the united action of the 44 United Nations and associated nations. Accordingly, under the agreement establishing UNRRA, it is proposed that each nation will contribute in accordance with its ability. Each will determine for itself the amount and character of the contribution which it can make.

"A small fraction of the national income of the contributing member states will, it is hoped, be sufficient to meet the needs. Some of the liberated nations may be able to make payment for the supplies and services rendered. But only by bringing to bear the resources of all the United Nations will we be able to relieve a substantial part of the suffering of the millions who will need help."

Brewster Unionite Calls Probe Unfair

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—An Italian-born union official bluntly told a House Naval Subcommittee Nov. 12 that he thought it was unfair in its investigation of production failures of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation.

Gabriel de Angelis, Financial Secretary of the United Automobile Workers' local at Brewster, made the complaint after the Committee had brought out that both Mr. de Angelis and Paul Krebs, Union Secretary, had been given 2-B draft ratings as essential men in an essential industry.

In a high-pitched voice, Mr. de Angelis protested the line of questioning and asserted that, after listening to the Committee conduct its hearings for two days, "I have come to the conclusion that you are not wholly fair."

Under questioning, Mr. Krebs said that he was unmarried, a resident of Brooklyn, 32 years of age, and suffering from a physical ailment. Mr. de Angelis testified he was 34, married, with one child four months old.

Way to Save Oil

If 3 per cent more of the United States homes that are heated with oil or gas are completely weatherproofed this year, more than 44,250,000 gallons of fuel oil and more than 1,000,000 tons of coal can be saved.

Slight Home Front Cut Needed for UNRRA Aid

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 15—The United States will do its share toward feeding and clothing the postwar needy without perceptibly reducing its own civilian consumption, officials of the new United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration predict.

Congress will be asked to appropriate not more than $1,000,000,000 to $1,500,000,000 for relief of war-torn nations after World War II, according to assurances given here today by UNRRA spokesmen.

International plans for postwar relief are being laid here on a tentative over-all budget of $2,500,000,000, which is about the same amount spent by the American Relief Administration alone after the last war. This time 43 nations have pledged aid in some form.

Scope Studied

United States officials made these figures public as 15 UNRRA subcommittees went into executive session here to determine the scope and details of the UNRRA's forthcoming world-wide activities.

UNRRA activities, it was pointed out, will be strictly limited to the period when Allied military forces evacuate a country and the time it is ready to take over its own rehabilitation work.

The United States' share in the UNRRA is to be determined by a formula yet to be finally decided upon. Nations that can will probably be asked to turn over to UNRRA 1 per cent of their national income. Invaded nations such as Greece and Poland will not be expected to contribute. Other countries that cannot make appropriations will be expected to give some sort of proportionate help.

Details of UNRRA financing are being worked out here by a committee headed by Jean Monnet, representing the French Committee of National Liberation and a subcommittee led by Dean Acheson, United States member of the UNRRA.

Ceiling to Be Set

Instead of asking Axis-overrun nations for estimates of their needs, the UNRRA will first set a ceiling on the amount that should be spent in the rehabilitation period.

This method was adopted, an official explained, because "people were talking in staggering figures and they must get down to realities."

The UNRRA will be modest in its first requests of the United States Congress, asking for probably not more than $500,000,000 at first. When this amount is spent, more will be asked.

The UNRRA's decision to spend $1,500,000,000, it was carefully explained, does not in any way commit this nation until Congress has made the appropriation. The financing plan being worked out here, it was said, will "make it clear to Congress that the United States is not being made a sucker" but that "every nation is going to do what it can."

Preservation of Dignity

The immediate problem is to to find a formula or set of formulas that will enable all of the 43 member nations of the UNRRA to contribute "with dignity."

The $2,500,000,000 to be spent by the UNRRA will be supplemented in most liberated countries by aid that they are able to furnish themselves.

UNRRA officials hope that neutral countries will also contribute to the gigantic relief job ahead. Sweden has already signified its intention of helping to rescue neighbors on the Scandinavian peninsula, thus relieving the UNRRA of this job.

Argentina's Role

It is recognized here that a great deal of material will have to come from Argentina. Negotiations are under way to try to get Argentina to contribute some of its great food stores to the UNRRA. Under the United Nations agreement signed at the White House last week neutral nations can become members of the UNRRA upon application.

The most colossal rehabilitation job of the postwar era, it appears, will have to be done in Russia. The Soviet delegation to the conference has been delayed in its arrival but it is expected soon with rebuilding plans that will "stagger the imagination."

Along with its other jobs, the UNRRA expects to help feed postwar Germany, but the assumption is that Nazi collapse may find German larders still so well stocked that the UNRRA can move food out of Germany instead of bringing it in.

Tule Lake Incident Held Exaggerated In Several Details

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority, said Nov. 13 that testimony of "almost hysterical" guards concerning the Nov. 1-4 disturbances at the Tule Lake, Calif., segregation camp for Japanese internees was at wide variance with verifiable facts.

Declaring accurate information about the incidents is desired to forestall possible reprisals against Americans held by the Japanese, Mr. Myer said in a statement that many sensational reports of events at the relocation center had not stood up after investigation.

A story that the Japanese sought to burn down the camp Administration Building with oil-soaked bales of straw was not confirmed, he said.

Mr. Myer estimated that participants in the rioting numbered approximately 400 young men, out of a camp population of 15,000.

Mr. Myer said that a number of the WRA staff became apprehensive concerning their personal safety and a few became "almost hysterical."

Overseas Vote to Decide County Elections in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Less than 50 overseas votes, which will not be recorded until Dec. 15, will determine the election of a Richmond County judge, the Board of Elections announced Nov. 13 as its completed official domestic count gave a two-vote margin to the Democratic candidate.

The official tabulation gave Justice Thomas J. Walsh, Democrat, 18,639 votes, while 18,637 were recorded for Judge Thomas F. Cosgrove, incumbent, Republican and American Labor Party candidate for the past which pays a $25,00 annual salary for the 14-year term.

Food Centers Relieve Famine Crisis in India

Continued from Page 1

transport, with the assistance of the Army.

Sir J. P. Srivastava, head of the Food Department, has disclosed that he hopes a food rationing system may be adopted in Calcutta shortly. He has a reserve of 50,000 tons of grain with which to start the operation of such a system.

Rice Control Needed

With better organization of relief activities, special efforts to get people back from the cities to their home districts, the establishment of rest camps as recommended by the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, and with improved distribution of supplies to the districts, some further amelioration of the situation may be expected.

The next big problem will be to obtain control of the winter rice crop—which from all accounts promises to be excellent—so that it does not go into hoards or "black markets."

The Bengal Government is now working out details of such a scheme, but it is probable that a good deal of assistance will be required from central authorities before putting any scheme into effect.

The Bengal Government has also announced lower ceiling prices for rice and paddy from the first of December until Jan. 14, and still further reduction from Jan. 15 onward.

They have also stated the optimistic view that the prospects justify the hope that actual market prices will be well below fixed maximum wholesale prices. But everything will depend upon their success in preventing hoarding and profiteering.

Wavell's Visit Welcomed

Lord Wavell's visit to Bengal was an event of immense importance, both in its practical results and psychological effect.

This assurance of sympathy and desire for resolute action on the part of the head of the state has been helpful in restoring public confidence. It gave a right lead to any district officers disposed to water down the facts of the situation, and stimulated the Bengal Government to redouble its efforts.

Active assistance by the Army to the civil authorities in distributing the food to districts outside Calcutta, which was immediately set under way by the Commander in Chief, Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, at the Viceroy's request, has already proved its great usefulness and must have a steadying influence on the public.

Since these new moves there has been a notable lessening of political recrimination in regard to the famine, a certain softening of the atmosphere of discussion, and a more constructive approach to the whole tragic solution.

Other factors working in that direction include the arrival of food grains from outside India, assistance offered by Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand and the deep interest and concern shown in the House of Commons debate. The feeling of isolation and lack of understanding on the part of the outside world which oppressed the Indians, in addition to their knowledge of the grim realities of the Bengal situation, has been to some extent dispelled.

In the forthcoming food debates scheduled to take place in the Central Assembly, the European group, the Moslem League, the Nationalist Party, and the Independent Party are expected to unite in asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission, or some other body, to inquire into the various questions relating to the present distress, including the causes, effectiveness of the remedies applied, and measures to prevent a recurrence in any part of India.

Members of the Congress Party who have reappeared in the Assembly at this session to participate in these debates are opposed to the idea of a Royal Commission.

Royal Commissions are not associated with rapid action, but in any case no such body can be expected to do anything to assist in immediate relief operations.

But a searching inquiry into long-range problems, in the case of Bengal, and other problems connected with food production in other parts of India might eventually serve a most useful purpose.

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Juvenile Aid Needs Co-ordination

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As co-ordination is what has often made all the difference between an ordinary athlete and a champion, so it is co-ordination that could weld the nation's forces arrayed against juvenile crime into an effective whole.

At this moment, if an investigator were to set out to obtain figures on juvenile crime throughout the country, he couldn't do it. The present outcry about juvenile delinquency arises from evidence so palpable that it cannot be mistaken. But accurate figures to substantiate the evidence are lacking.

In fact, there are even some crime prevention groups who are convinced there actually is no juvenile delinquency problem and that the whole thing is just something built up by the newspapers to relieve a dull day.

Unless we know: (a) how many delinquents there are; (b) how many offenses are committed; (c) of what nature they are; and (d) where they are taking place, how can we effectively gauge the trends and tackle this nation-wide problem, authorities reasonably ask?

Large Gaps in Picture

At present there are large gaps in the picture. It is the unanimous conviction of those working with juvenile delinquents that co-ordination among all the agencies involved would fill in these gaps.

The police department, the courts, the correctional schools, and the social agencies are the divisions making up our army of crime prevention workers. They ought all to be working harmoniously together, supplementing the special abilities of each other, but too often they are in regrettable conflict.

I was told of a family in the tenement district of Boston whose members were boasting of receiving attention from no less than nine social agencies at one time. The district nurse was in attendance on one member of the family; the old-age assistance people were keeping in touch with the grandparents; the Family Welfare Society had the entire family under observation; the Juvenile Court was working with the young son; the Mother's Aid Society had arranged for medical care for the mother; and there were others, whose visiting workers were regularly calling on the family for various purposes.

Wasteful Methods

This was not a particularly large family, nor was its situation unique by any means. Aside from the question of whether so much free outside assistance is good for any self-respecting group of Americans, this situation was wasteful in the extreme. Co-ordination among all the agencies concerned would have allowed the same good to be accomplished with but two or three workers.

All social agencies are plagued with a shortage of workers. Intelligent co-ordination among them, if it did nothing else, would at least relieve that phase of the problem.

Against the forces of disorder, the police are our first line of defense. If a child breaks through the barriers erected by home and church, the next deterrent force he encounters is the police. The importance of the Police Department cannot be overstated, say juvenile delinquency authorities, for it is the vanguard of the army of law enforcement and crime prevention.

Ideally the police should be able to furnish the facts about the presence or absence of juvenile delinquency in their city. They should be able to say what areas of the city produce the most juvenile crime, how old the delinquents usually are, what sorts of misdeeds they commit, and at what time of day. They should be able to provide at all times the facts and figures on which to base remedies.

Police Service Vital

No other agency, authorities point out, is in a position to afford this particular service. And it is a vital service, because upon it can be based intelligent planning for more playgrounds, swimming pools, settlement houses, gymnasiums, and other agencies for preventing children from becoming delinquents.

But what happens when, as in many cities today, the police proceed on the mistaken idea that they should handle as many cases as they can without recording them? The patrolman gives the runaway boy or the young shoplifter or the truant a street-corner lecture and sends him home. Or in some cities he will summon him and his parents to appear next day at the station house for his case to be heard by the police captain. The case is then disposed of—wisely or unwisely, depending entirely upon the qualifications of the captain—and no record is kept of the affair, or if it is, it is confidential and known only in that particular station house.

The disastrous results of such a system were evident in the case of a boy picked up by the police many times for loitering late at night in the vicinity of low-grade movie theaters. This child appeared before various police officials, but in every instance they treated him as a first-offender because no central record had been kept of his arrests.

Likewise, no concerted treatment was afforded his case. At length he committed so serious an offense that the police were compelled to bring him into Juvenile Court. By that time, however, it was too late; he was a confirmed wrong-doer and his wrong practices, now become habits, eventually brought him to a mental hospital.

Insufficient Records

Yet in that city there were plenty of social agencies ready and equipped to deal with the problems of boys like him. There is little reason to doubt that, if they had ben given his case early, they could have switched the boy onto the right track.

But by handling cases in this fashion, the police of that city had "reduced juvenile delinquency 75 per cent." So they had—if you could believe the Juvenile Court records. Only you couldn't believe the records; they didn't reflect the actual state of affairs.

The head worker in a large settlement house told me that he knew of nothing more pernicious than this break-down in the functioning of the Police Department. He knows his district and the people in it as he does the palm of his hand and, one way or another most of the doings of the local youths come to his ears. He said he knew of one youth who had been arrested 12 times without ever once appearing in court.

Because this boy was smart enough not to let himself be apprehended twice in any one precinct, he retained the status of a first-offender. His latest arrest was for a serious statutory offense; yet he had been released by the police on a sort of probation that required only that he report in person at the station house once a week. The other six days he was free to do as he wished. And worse than that, no one was helping him to grow better.

Juvenile Court's Aid

Next to the police force comes the Juvenile Court. Even a good police force will fail if the Juvenile Court lacks vitality, if it does nothing but place the delinquent child on a meaningless probation involving neither penalties nor corrective effort.

A Juvenile Court judge told me that at one time, shortly after he had taken over his present bench, he suspected strongly that by no means all the delinquents from a certain slum section were being brought into court. He invited the Police Captain of the district to lunch, and during the off-record conversation that followed, the captain admitted he was right. But there was a good reason. That Juvenile Court had never supported the police by imposing punishments on offenders.

Taking the position that all rights in the case were on the side of the child until proved to the contrary, it required the arresting officer to defend his case. In a word, it was the officer who went on trial, not the child. Moreover, once the child was found guilty, no punishment of any sort was inflicted.

The Police Captain said, "I had to tell my men not to arrest any but the worst cases. Once those kids found out that nothing would happen to them in court, we couldn't do a thing with them."

He added, "You know, Judge, we police can do only so much; we can only arrest the child. After that, it's up to the court. And when the court fails, we fail with it."

Up to the Public

Public opinion has been to blame for weaknesses in both the Courts and the Police Departments. In all Juvenile Courts except the one in Boston, the Judges are either elected by the people or appointed for limited terms so that their continuance in office depends on the approval of someone else. Police Commssioners almost universally look to favorable publicity to help them to reappointment.

If the public is clamoring, "Don't, whatever you do, give a child a court record!" it is not surprising that the police respond. If the public cries, "Never, never punish a child;" it is not to be wondered at that the courts proceed accordingly.

An educated public opinion could both improve and support the police and the courts, and thus mend some of the worst gaps in the line of defense against crime.

Unified thinking and acting by all on behalf of the juvenile delinquent would bring about full use of all the facilities at hand. There is a dawning recognition today, even among the most opinionated, that all social agencies have something to contribute to the complete effort. No one who has seen the vast amounts of time and money being expended by public-spirited and unselfish people on this work of saving the juvenile delinquent, can doubt that the tools of victory are ours.

If they can be co-ordinated, their effectiveness will be immensely enlarged.

In the third articles in this series, New York City's Juvenile Aid Bureau was mistakenly described as part of the Juvenile Court. The Bureau is part of the Police Department and its purpose is to dispose of as many cases as possible out of court.

In the same article the impression was given that Judge Perkins of Boston found from a nation-wide investigation that all large juvenile courts tend to be inefficient.

The article should have said that Judge Perkins' investigations, which extended only to cities east of Chicago, led him to the conclusion that the small court was the thing for Boston, where the number of privately supported social agencies available to do the court's case work is unusually large. Where a court must do its own case work, the large court functions best.

Steps in Reform

With juvenile crime fast becoming a national scandal, according to J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, The Christian Science Monitor today completes its series of five articles outlining the ways one community has moved to meet its juvenile delinquency problem.

Many War Prisoners Found Strong Nazis

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Dallas News quotes First Lieutenant Maurice M. Hall, chaplain of a prisoners of war camp at Huntsville, Texas, as saying that "60 per cent of the prisoners are confirmed Nazis," and "you might as well preach Christianity to a wall as to these Hitlerites."

"The Nazis are treacherous, often trying after midnight in the barracks to lynch their comrades who are not Nazis," he was quoted in an interview.

"Unless we evangelize these men they will return to Germany after the war with nothing but contempt for our ideals, more than eager to fight another war."

Postwar Planners

Associated Press

Commanders in Chief Confer

Carl J. Schoeninger of Detroit, Mich., newly-elected Commander in Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, shakes hands with President Roosevelt at the White House, where he went to present the V. F. W. program on the war, postwar policies, and veteran welfare.

Supreme Court to Review Pay Award to Iron Miners

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to review a decision awarding "portal-to-portal" pay to underground iron-ore miners, employees of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company, and the Republic Steel Corporation, operators of 13 underground iron ore mines in Jefferson County, Alabama.

The companies sought a review of a ruling by the Fifth Federal Circuit Court that the time spent underground by the miners, except for the lunch period, constituted working time under the Federal Wage-Hour Act.

Granting of a review means that the case will be set for argument in a few weeks, after which a formal opinion will be delivered.

Opposing a Supreme Court review, the Justice Department asserted that the Circuit Court decision was "correct."

Solicitor General Charles Fahy said the travel underground to and from the actual site of employment was accompanied by "the greatest discomfort and inconvenience and by considerable peril."

The Court agreed to review litigation involving the constitutionality of the Office of Price Administration rent control program.

The Justice Department appealed from a decision by the Middle Georgia Federal District Court holding the legislation to be unconstitutional.

The Georgia tribunal held that the rent control program was an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power.

The Supreme Court already had agreed to review litigation, brought by two Boston meat dealers, involving constitutionality of price fixing provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act.

In another case the court refused to review a decision holding constitutional the rent control provisions.

Constitutionality of the legislation was challenged in this case by Stanley W. Taylor of San Francisco, who contended that the OPA Administrator was converted into a "one-man legislature."

His complaint was dismissed by the United States Emergency Court of Appeals, which sustained the legislation and maximum rent regulations for the San Francisco area.

The Justice Department said the Court of Appeals decision was "clearly correct" but that a Supreme Court review was warranted because of the importance of the questions involved in the administration and enforcement of the Price Control Act.

A prayer invoking "divine wisdom" failed to obtain a Supreme Court review for a draft registrant who refused to report for work at a conscientious objectors' camp and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

The tribunal on Oct. 11 had denied a review for Walter Ford Gormly of Milwaukee, who contended that reporting for duty would make him a "participant in the war machine and an accessory to murder on the battlefield."

The Court refused to review a decision holding constitutional section of the Public Utility Holding Company Act prohibiting registered holding companies from making contributions to political parties or candidates for public office.

The legislation was challenged by the Union Electric Company of Missouri and by Louis H. Egan, of Clayton, Mo., former President of the company. Mr. Egan was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined $10,000. The company, a subsidiary of the North American Company, was fined $80,000.

Hull Hopeful

Continued from Page 1

peace would not be a controversial issue in the Presidential campaign next year.

He agreed that it was vital that such a disuniting controversy should not take place. He believed that there was now sufficient agreement to give assurance that it would not take place. He stressed the view that the United States is passing through a dangerous period and that if it expects to pass through it unscathed, the people must demonstrate an underlying unity.

It was Mr. Hull's view that the Moscow conference rekindled the spirit of international co-operation. He said quite frankly that up to the very opening of the conference, theer had been no sustained or successful effort to exchange views, confidences, and programs with the Soviet Government.

A gret step ahead has been taken, he said, and it must go forward, he added, if the countries are not to face utter confusion at a belated period.

The Secretary gave this appraisal of Premier Joseph Stalin:

He is a remarkable person. He has unusual ability and fine judgment. He has a broad and practicable grasp of world questions. He is one of two or three leaders of the world who have a responsibility which will not berepeated for five centuries at least.

Prejudice Held Bar To a Strong Peace

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said Nov. 14, "We will never have the kind of peace we hope for" until prejudices are put aside so that peoples of all races, religions and color may live in harmony.

At a meeting opening a fund campaign for the Negro orphan asylum of Riverdale, the President's wife said:

"I think gradually we will come to look upon all people as human beings and so be on the way to following the pattern set by Christ—the pattern to live our lives in kindliness to others, and to begin this with children.

"Persons of all ages need to feel that they belong—that they belong entirely. Unless we learn to live in harmony with people of different races, of different religions, and different color, we will never have the kind of peace we hope for."

Equal Civil Rights for Women Demand Keynotes the Stanton Anniversary

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Demands for a constitutional amendment granting women equal civil rights keynoted celebration Nov. 12 of the 128th anniversary of the birth of Suffragist Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

More than 300 women, representing a score of organizations, paid tribute to the first woman to ask for a vote for her sex and the author of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution granting women the franchise.

Within the semicircle of the ceremonies, held in the crypt of the Capitol, was the statue of America's three most famous women suffragists—bonneted Lucretia Mott, primly coiffured Susan B. Anthony and matronly Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Speakers, who included Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, declared that political equality must be supplemented now by civil equality for women, which they described as "the last nail to be driven in the coffin of sex prejudice."

The New Jersey Congresswoman, first Democrat of her sex to be elected to Congress and first woman to head a major House committee (Labor), rebuked women for their "indifferent" use of their right to vote.

Gripsholm Pier Regulations

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 15

Relatives and friends of the American repatriates from the Orient who are scheduled to arrive in New York Dec. 2 on the exchange liner Gripsholm should not expect to meet them on the pier as this will not be permitted by the authorities for security reasons, the State Department announced.

The Red Cross was designated the sole agency at the pier for the purpose of giving information to repatriates, delivering mail, telegrams, as well as addresses, telephone numbers and other information as to where they can meet friends and relatives in New York.

This arrangement has been agreed on by the various interested relief and welfare agencies, the Department said.

Relatives and friends of repatriates have been advised, said the announcement, to remain at their hotels, homes and other points of contact away from the pier and to advise the Red Cross as to their exact location and telephone numbers in New York.

Federal Crime Declines Since Pearl Harbor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—The Department of Justice announced today that the number of actual commitments to Federal institutions for violations of Federal statutes has declined 44 per cent since Pearl Harbor.

James V. Bennett, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, pointed out that this decline is in the number of ordinary Federal offenses, and does not take into consideration special wartime offenses, which, including military court-martial cases, amounted to 4,777 of the 16,630 commitments from U. S. courts during the fiscal year of 1943. Exclusive of wartime offenses, the total number of commitments for 1943 was 11,853, as compared with 21,223 commitments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941.

Mr. Bennett said that the main reason for the decline was that liquor law commitments were only 3,502 in 1943, compared to 10,123 during 1941. He attributed the decrease in the number of liquor cases to the scarcity of sugar, which has made it difficult for bootleggers to operate.

The decrease was reflected in practically every category of Federal offense, although for the country as a whole the crime rate has shown a sharp rise since Pearl Harbor. [The great majority of these latter crimes were not violations of Federal statutes and were prosecuted by state and local authorities.]

While liquor law offenses showed the greatest drop, Narcotic Drug Act commitments also decreased from 1,498 in 1941 to 1,150 in 1943. Counterfeiting commitments declined from 1,166 in 1941 to 436 in 1943, and postal law violations decreased from 1,360 in 1941 to 679 in 1943. Juvenile offenders under 20 years of age have also decreased from 1,803 in 1941 to 1,421 in 1943, but the proportion to total commitments is approximately the same for each year.

Of the 4,777 wartime offenders, Mr. Bennett said that 3,145 were violators of the Selective Service Act, approximately half of whom claim conscientous objections to war. There were also 1,121 commitments for violations of other national defense laws, including 399 for violations of the May Act regulations controlling vice conditions around military camps; 269 for wearing a military uniform illegally; 176 gasoline and other rationing cases; 15 sedition cases, and two of treason.

Largely due to the sentences given these 4,777 wartime offenders, the average of all sentences imposed upon Federal prisoners committeed in 1943 was more severe than before the war. In 1943, 24.4 per cent of court commitments were for sentences of three years and over as compared with only 12.9 per cent in 1941, while the proportion of sentences of five years and over and for 10 years and over has more than doubled. In addition, 37 prisoners were committed under life sentences and two under capital punishment sentences in 1943, as compared with seven life sentences and no capital sentences in 1941.

Liquidation Asked Of Co-operative

FLORENCE, Ariz., Nov. 15 (AP)—Suit for receivership and liquidation of Casa Grande Valley Farms, Inc., the Farm Security Administration's million dollar co-operative farm project, has been filed in Superior Court here by 25 of the 35 members of the Association.

Residents who brought the action charge that mismanagement and "costly and extravagant practices" resulting from vested control in the FSA has cost the project thousands of dollars and that it would be insolvent now had it not been for the war and the increased value of agricultural projects and livestock.

The FSA testified at a House subcommittee hearing more than a year ago that the Government had invested $1,250,000, not including an operating loan, in the 5,000-acre enterprise, an investment of more than $32,000 for each of the then 39 families.

C. B. Baldwin, FSA Administrator, recommended at that time that all FSA rehabilitation projects be sold and liquidated.

Bricker Out for Presidency, Not for Ohio Governorship

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 15 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker announced formally today he was a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination.

His statement also renounced any bid for a fourth term as governor.

"In view of the great needs, confident of the fact that the Republican Party will be called upon to lead our nation at the next election, I shall be a candidate for President of the United States in the Ohio primaries and before the Republican National Convention," he asserted.

His only reference to delegates in any State was that he would seek to win support of the Ohio delegation.

The Governor said last week that his action in other States would be determined by events "as they come to pass."

His withdrawal from the gubernatorial picture threw open the field to four potential candidates who, according to all reports, refused to withdraw during a dinner with Governor Bricker last night and thus clear the way for one of the quartet and prevent any intra-party dispute.

"There comes a time in the life of every public official when he must make important decisions regarding his own service," the Governor said. "The public interest should be his sole guide in those decisions. It is necessary to the preservation of the institutions of the republic that a public official relinquish office and authority at the proper time as well as assume it when there is a need for his services.

"The worship of power and the desire to hold perpetually on to public office on the part of an individual, especially with the tremendous patronage that goes with the executive offices of the country could easily destroy our free government. The principle is the same applied to the community, to the state or to the nation.

"At the recent Mackinac Conference of the leaders of the Republican Party, I said that the next President of the United States should serve one term without thought of re-election and that an amendment should be submitted to the people of this country protecting against too long a tenure in the Presidency."

Governor Bricker said the New Deal had "come to the end of its service to the people."

"Confusion and distrust reign throughout the land," he said. "We need not alone a change of administration, but a change of the philosophy of government held by many New Dealers. The playing of one class of our people against another, the building of pressure groups by government must come, to an end.

"There is need for impartial and just administration as between all classes, groups and individuals in our society. The American people must be encouraged to look forward to the day as soon as possible after victory when government restraint will be relieved, rationing with all its implications will end, business will be encouraged and individual liberty and opportunity restored."

More Spuds; Less Apples

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 15 (AP)—The State Department of Agriculture reported today that New Hampshire farmers produced 1,360,000 bushels of potatoes this year, compared to 1,088,000 bushels in 1942. The State produced 767,000 bushels of apples, which is 20 per cent below last year's yield, it was said.

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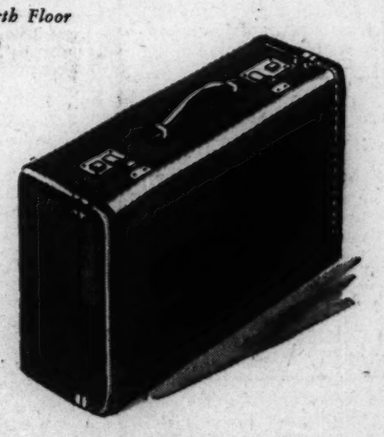

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The Home Forum

Divine Completeness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

REAR ADMIRAL RICHARD BYRD, in his book entitled "Alone," recounts in graphic language his experiences when entirely isolated at the South Pole. One of the most striking passages is the following, in which he gives his impressions of "the night being born—but with great peace."

He writes: "The conviction came that rhythm was too orderly, too harmonious, too perfect to be a product of blind chance—that, therefore, there must be purpose in the whole and that man was part of that whole and not an accidental offshoot. It was a feeling that transcended reason; that went to the heart of man's despair and found it groundless. The universe was a cosmos, not a chaos; man was as rightfully a part of that cosmos as were the day and night."

All nature points to the law of God as the one and only law, gently and quietly revealing the omnipresence of divine Love. In this connection, Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 240): "Arctic regions, sunny tropics, giant hills, winged winds, mighty billows, verdant vales, festive flowers, and glorious heavens,—all point to Mind, the spiritual intelligence they reflect." And she adds in the succeeding paragraph, "In the order of Science, in which the Principle is above what it reflects, all is one grand concord." Individuals can lay hold of this truth, with God's help, and apply it to whatever seems inharmonious or discordant in human affairs.

There are no limits to the heights which may be reached once the truth is grasped that spiritual harmony, divine completeness, is ever right at hand. While the omnipotence of God has been generally, although vaguely, accepted by Christian peoples as spiritual truth, not until the discovery of Christian Science has it been put to practical use in human affairs. The statements of scientific reality proclaimed by this divine Science are radically changing the apathetic viewpoint of God's allness.

* * *

Equipped with the courage and poise which acceptance and understanding of Christian Science supply, men are beginning to claim their true identity as spiritual, created in the image and likeness of God, blessed with God-endowed power. Christian Science reveals Mind as asserting itself through man, providing him with ability to discern the fallacy of material beliefs, and to understand that God is always with us, wherever we may be. Thus is the authority of Truth brought to bear on all that is unrighteous, ruthless, or criminal, annihilating cruel suggestions of evil, which is always unreal because it does not proceed from God.

It is only one's erring concept of identity as mortal which appears to plunge one into the depths of discouragement and despair. This fleeting and finite concept of man has not a vestige of reality. The truth is that man never descends to the level of carnal beliefs, but always lives and moves and has being in God, as the Scriptures declare. Man is forever an individual expression of eternal Mind, and always at one with Mind.

* * *

Through the open door of spiritual understanding we are beginning to envision the fact that true selfhood is immune from sin, disease, and dissolution. As we ponder this transcendent truth, and forcefully deny the limitations which material sense seems to inflict upon us, we begin to waken to what life really includes, and we understand the reason for the Biblical command (James 4:7), "Resist the devil, and he will flee from you."

Even a suggested argument that something is wrong is actually non-existent, since God is the one and only Mind. There is no source for evil, and thus it has no intelligence enabling it to announce itself, nor can it succeed in its seeming endeavor to operate according to any unholy plan. Joyousness, buoyant health, and unlimited opportunity belong to man, and God enables His children to know themselves and their divine heritage aright. Armed with the clear spiritual understanding that man is the child of God, inseparable from Him, we can declare with conviction that there is nothing for us to dread or fear, for our Father is ever with us.

Christ Jesus said (Matthew 10:29, 31): "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? and one of them shall not fall on the ground without your Father. . . . Fear ye not therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows." Unchanged and unchanging, protecting all things great and small, immovable stands the one and only power, eternal Mind, our God and Father, to whom we can trust all.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian.]

Loved Voices, Talking

The comfort of loved voices, talking,
in another room.
The words have no meaning from this distance
only the music matters.
Familiar intonations flowing around me,
past me,
like the surge of a friendly river
between banks known in childhood;
slow tides quickened by laughter
as a bright bird flashes
over the stream.
Blue skies, white wisps of cloud,
and the caress of clover-laden air.
The brightness, the fragrance, the warm
the enchantment of summer morning.
The luxury of loved voices, talking
in another room.

VERNA LOVEDAY HARDEN

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Catalogue of all the works of Mrs Eddy sent free on request.

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"BOOKS": *A Painting by Alexandra Pregel*

ALEXANDRA PREGEL'S biography is eventful, for she was born in 1907 of Russian parents who lived in Helsingfors as exiles of Czarist Russia. Her father was a Minister under the Kerensky regime, and then, of course, the time came for a second exit from the motherland. Paris became her new home, as it had for so many Russians buffeted by the stormy changes of revolution. There she studied with Nathalie Gontcharowa, and there she first exhibited in 1932.

When the Nazis occupied Paris, Madame Pregel and her husband were engaged in organizing friendly aliens. Their apartment was immediately confiscated and three hundred of her drawings and paintings lost. Now, in her first American exhibition, she is obliged to show work done entirely since her escape.

Alexandra Pregel's pictures bear the imprint of her experience. They show scenes of disaster, deprivation, hunger, and wretchedness, yet they are not mere journalistic records. This painter, deeply imbued with the solemnity of her subject, and morally aroused by the events that produce such conditions, uses her brush with logic and circumspection, heeding the considerations of form, balance, rhythm. In other words, there is a pictorial scheme of structure as well as an emotional purpose. There is breadth in visualization, and a backward glance at the pathos with which artists of the past represented parallel themes. The subject of "Books" shows that dual interest in the actual and symbolic which are mutually expressive.

DOROTHY ADLOW

БОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ СОВЕРШЕНСТВО

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Адмирал Ричард Бэрд, в своей книге озаглавленной "Alone" живописно излагает свои переживания того времени, когда он был совершенно изолирован на Южном Полюсе. Одним из самых поразительных мест является следующее, в котором он передает свои впечатления от "ночи, которая нарождается—но в великом мире".

Он пишет: "Появилось убеждение, что ритм был слишком правильным, слишком гармоничным, слишком совершенным, чтобы быть произведением слепого случая,—что, следовательно, должно быть определенное назначение в целом и что человек является частью этого целого, а не случайным отрыском. Это было чувство, которое превосходило рассудок; которое проникало в самую глубину человеческого отчаяния и находило его беспричинным. Вселенная являлась космосом, а не хаосом; человек являлся частью этого космоса столь же законно как и день и ночь".

Вся природа указывает на закон Бога как на единственный закон, кротко и спокойно открывающий вездесущие божественной Любви. В связи с этим Мэри Бэкер Эдди пишет в книге "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 240): "Полярные области, солнечные тропики, гигантские холмы, окрыленные ветры, могучие волны, зеленые долины, нарядные цветы и удивительные небеса,—все это указывает на Разум, духовный ум, который они отражают". И она добавляет в следующем параграфе: "В порядке Науки, в которой Принцип выше того, в чем он отражается, все есть великое согласие". Индивидуумы, с помощью Бога, могут овладеть этой истиной и применять ее ко всему, что кажется негармоничным или несогласованным в людских делах.

Нет предела высотам, которые могут быть достигнуты, коль скоро понята истина, что духовная гармония, божественное совершенство, всегда под рукой. Тогда как всемогущество Бога и было принято вообще, хотя и неопределенно, Христианскими народами как духовная истина, никогда, до открытия Христианской Науки, эта истина не применялась на практике в человеческих делах. Положения о научной действительности, провозглашенные этой божественной Наукой, коренным образом меняют безразличный взгляд на то, что Бог есть все.

Будучи вооруженными храбростью и уравновешенностью, которыми снабжает принятие и понимание Христианской Науки, люди начинают заявлять права на свое истинное я, духовное я, созданное по образу и подобию Бога, одаренное Богом данным могуществом. Христианская Наука открывает Разум как проявляющийся через человека и снабжающий последнего способностью распознавать обман материальных верований и понимать, что Бог всегда с нами, где бы мы ни находились. Таким образом сила Истины приводится в действие против всего, что не праведно, безжалостно или преступно, и уничтожает жестокие внушения зла, которое всегда не реально, ибо оно не исходит от Бога.

Только ошибочное понятие о своем подлинном я, как смертном я, погружает, как кажется, человека в глубину уныния и отчаяния. В этом преходящем и конечном понятии о человеке нет и следа действительности. Истина в том, что человек никогда не спускается ко уровня плотских верований, но всегда живет и движется и существует Богом, как заявляет Писание. Человек навсегда является индивидуальным выражением вечного Разума и всегда пребывает в единстве с Разумом.

Мы начинаем видеть через открытую дверь духовного понимания тот факт, что наше истинное я не подвержено греху, болезни и разложению. По мере того как мы размышляем над этой трансцендентной истиной и усленно отрицаем ограничения, которые, как кажется, налагает на нас материальное чувство, мы начинаем пробуждаться к тому, что действительно заключается в жизни, и понимаем причину Библейского наказа (Послание Иакова 4:7): "Противостаньте диаволу, и убежит от вас".

Даже и внедренный в нас довод, что что-то не так, в действительности не существует, ибо Бог является единым Разумом. Нет источника зла и, таким образом, зло не обладает умом, который дал бы ему возможность заявить о себе, и не может преуспеть в своем кажущемся стараниии действовать согласно какому бы то ни было нечестивому плану. Радость, пышущее здоровье и неограниченные возможности принадлежат человеку, и Бог дает Своим детям возможность познать самих себя и свое божественное наследие. Будучи вооруженными ясным духовным пониманием, что человек есть чадо Бога, с Ним неразлучное, мы можем убежденно заявлять, что нам нечего опасаться или бояться, ибо Отец наш всегда с нами.

Христос Иисус сказал (от Матвея 10:29, 31): "Не две ли малые птицы продаются за ассарий? И ни одна из них не упадет на землю без воли Отца вашего; . . . Не бойтесь же: вы лучше многих малых птиц". Неизменной и неизменяемой, охраняющей все великое и все малое и непоколебимой пребывает единая сила, вечный Разум, наш Бог и Отец, которому мы можем доверить все.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да."—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

A Passion For Learning

SCOTS RULE and largely own the British Isles, they dominate the dominions, they and their Scotch-Irish brothers are everywhere in America—and one striking fact about their culture is their faith in education. A bright Scottish lad is seldom doomed to ignorance and oblivion. The career is open to the talents. In every Scottish village the best building of all is the schoolhouse. . . .

So it is on the Short Grass. There every wind-bitten tank-town, with its wooden churches and false-front stores, has at least one brick building, modern and trim—the schoolhouse.

All the states which include parts of the Short Grass partake of this faith. In Kansas the New England influence is patent. The number of state institutions of learning in Oklahoma is a constant problem for would-be budget-balancers. And what other state in the Union is so overrun with colleges as Texas?

Anybody can—indeed, everybody must—enter school. Those who stay come through the top. In a certain one-horse town I used to know (pop. 500) practically every able-bodied boy and girl went through high school. The year I was there, every high-school graduate went to college. Their records since have all been creditable.

In Oklahoma Territory, when the college I attended was opened, the "building" was not ready when the college assembled for the first time. Classes were held in empty store buildings. . . .

But in those flimsy halls there burned a passion for learning which I have never seen so bright elsewhere—no, not at Oxford or the Sorbonne. The student whose course required him to read the Odes of Horace read all of Horace—secretly. If assigned one play of Plautus, the student read them all, and never let on. Some of those boys rode horseback to classes through all weathers or herded a team of broncs towing a dilapidated buckboard to school. . . . It seemed the opportunity of a lifetime. Some of the teachers were equally keen. . . . To them, as to the students, life at that college was a series of exciting adventures among masterpieces.—From "Short Grass Country," by STANLEY VESTAL. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

Circle and Line

There is a beauty in the curve of arc
Against a straight-drawn line: tall blades of grass
Beside the rounded stone; the full moon's mark
On level sky-line and the scalloped mass
Of trees and shadow trees that line the lake,
Where wind pulls crescent ripples in its train,
Concentric to its touch; the lucent wake
That follows small craft on that liquid plane;
The vaulted sky that arches high around,
Upheld by pillars of tall-shafted trees;
The thin bird-pipe against the fuller sound
Of wind among the pines—all—all of these
Make manifest how plane and globe combine
In geometric beauty of design.

EDITH ADDISON THOMAS

Three Discoveries That Changed the World

THREE THINGS, according to Bacon, distinguished his age from all its predecessors: the invention of printing, which has revolutionized literature; the invention of gunpowder, which has revolutionized war; and the discovery of the compass, which has revolutionized geography. We may phrase them differently, but the effect is the same: a complete change in the outlook of civilized man. The invention of printing transferred literature from audiences to readers: easing the strain on memory, it allowed for reperusal and more intimate appreciation, not only by single scholars in monastic libraries, but by a vast new middle class. To them it conveyed the liberating influence of Humanism, and the moral and aesthetic stimulus of the English Bible. The discovery of gunpowder was one of a vast number of scientific observations which increased the content of knowledge far beyond that of the ancients, and rendered anachronistic the blind veneration of Aristotle's works. America was discovered because of an inference made by Columbus from these observations; the discovery enormously augmented material knowledge. . . .

The effect of the great ocean voyages and of the struggle with the Invincible Armada was to convert Britain from an off-shore island into the centre of a maritime empire. The first sign in literature of this sea-change was the appearance of Richard Hakluyt's *Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation.* Here is the honest prose of men who have done deeds by land and ocean, the tarry savour of old sea terms, and the strange sights of outlandish parts, together with sailing directions of the utmost exactitude, and patriotic enthusiasm for great adventures. Some of Hakluyt's material was translated from Spanish and other sources, and only the Iberian nations possessed in that age a more copious literature of adventure. The English series has never been interrupted, but in the nineteenth century rose again to a peak with the travels of African, Asiatic and American explorers. The scholarly side of Hakluyt's work has been continued in the long and splendid series of Hakluyt's Society translations. The English geographical literature, first and last, is thus the richest in the history of man.—From "The Literature of England, A. D. 500-1942," by WILLIAM J. ENTWISTLE AND ERIC GILLETT. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Cider Is Better This Year

DAVE MEZZETTI makes the best cider in our part of the country. He mixes his apples to get just the right flavor and he feeds them into the hopper of his rough log cider press with the skill of an artist.

Usually we round up our empty bottles some time during the fall and drive around to have Dave fill them up. Cider, fresh from the mill, makes a pleasant drink before the open fire on chill November nights.

This year it was different. Dave lives two miles from our house as the crow flies; it's five miles by the road. We discussed the value of cider against ten miles' worth of gasoline, and a little figuring convinced us it was definitely not a trade. But we could walk. It's been years since we tried it, but it has been done.

* * *

It was a warm November day. The sun was bright on the yellow grass and the brown leaves tumbled along under foot, still looking for their winter resting-place. We turned off the macadam highway to follow an old wagon road across the fields.

Crickets sang among the grasses and here and there a grasshopper bounced into the air before our feet. Wasps sunned themselves along the south side of the stone wall. A partridge burst into flight with a whir of wings as we threatened his cover.

Swamp alder with its crimson berries formed a hedge along the ditch. Here and there was bittersweet, with its red and orange berries strung along the fence. A single red maple stood in a fence corner, still boasting its proud foliage. In rich contrast, twin cedars stood guard beside it, their dark green accented by the brilliant red.

* * *

Below the hill lay a rambling white house. The owner was carrying feed to his chickens. It was his first attempt at the poultry business, he told us. He had raised two hundred and fifty day-old chicks in a brooder of his own manufacture, losing only seven. The fine flock of beautiful Plymouth Rocks gave proof of his success.

Across the state highway was Dave's place. His old truck stood in the yard, so we knew he was there. A German shepherd dog trotted out to greet us and walked with us up the road to Dave's one-room cabin.

* * *

This is a bad year for apples, Dave told us. He tried all up and down the county to find an orchard he could pick, but everywhere he went they were already sold. "But I wanted to make a little, anyway," he said, "so I picked up a few apples here and there. It's not so good."

"May we have a gallon?" I asked.

"Yes, I got a little I made last night."

He siphoned out a jugful and handed it to my husband.

"I could carry it better if I had two gallons to balance," my husband suggested with a little grin.

"All right. I give you two gallons," Dave agreed.

* * *

As he was hunting for another jug, I walked across the yard in front of the cabin. Through the open door, I saw a huge India print which covered most of one wall. Beneath it stood a brown velvet Sheraton sofa, somewhat worn in spots. Stretched across the sofa, from end to end, lay another German shepherd dog.

Near by on the dying ashes of a fire stood a half of a fifty-gallon kerosene drum. It had a rough bail of heavy wire and in it some twenty gallons of water.

"Hot water to wash my bottles," Dave explained as he filled one for me.

He found two pieces of rope which he tied to the handles to make the carrying easier. My husband took them and we started back up the mountain. The rope did not make a good handle. It cut into the hand. My husband contrived a better one from a short stick, tied to the handle of the jug. We took turns carrying the jugs. My turns were short ones, but they helped a little along the two-mile climb.

* * *

The sun had dropped behind the hills, when we reached home, and the sky was blazing up in a pattern of red and gold. We poured out a glass of cider each and took it out on the porch, where we could watch the western sky as it shifted from crimson through soft shades of yellow to purple.

Dave was wrong about that cider. I am sure it was the best he ever made. It had a sweet tang, pure and mellow. There was a fragrance I never noticed in other years, the distilled essence of the out-of-doors.

E. R.

The
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Established by Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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The Christian Science Journal
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Contains the Lesson Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Monitor
"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, p. 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1943

OWI Presents Study of Greatest Propaganda Hoax by Tokyo Radio

Japanese Navy 'Sinking' Everything—On Paper!

Nipponese manufacture 'battles' off the Solomons in which they claim to have 'sunk' 4 battleships, 2 aircraft carriers, 5 cruisers, and 5 destroyers, together with other ships and possibly Halsey.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—The Office of War Information today made public a laboratory study of the biggest propaganda hoax which the Japanese Radio has attempted thus far in the war—Tokyo's persistent effort to create, at home and abroad, the impression of a second "Pearl Harbor" by issuing an almost unending stream of fantastic claims of alleged naval "victories" off the Solomons.

Manufacturing "battles" that had never taken place, the Tokyo Radio and the Japanese Domei "news" agency "sank" battleships with abandon, "destroyed" numerous aircraft carriers and hordes of planes, produced long tables of merchant ships "sunk," whipped up congratulatory telegrams to Fleet Admiral Mineichi Koga and unloosed a flood of self-adulation.

Spokesmen for Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Admiral William F. Halsey and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox all gave the lie complete to these fabrications.

Even Claim Halsey a Victim

The Tokyo Radio told Latin America that the "North American Navy must have lost some 30,000 sailors in the recent battle of the Solomons," and late in the week some of the Japanese radiocasts for external consumption even went so far as to proclaim the likely passing of Admiral Halsey "because it is possible that the commander-in-chief was in command of his fleet on one of the ships that were sunk by the Japanese."

All in all, the Japanese claimed the sinking of four battleships, two aircraft carriers, five cruisers and five destroyers, together with other ships. One Tokyo domestic broadcast reported the sinking and damaging of "more than 63 warships and vessels in the past 10 days alone due to the fierce attacks of our Naval Air Force," and a Domei wireless dispatch to the United States told of "the clean decapitation of the American Naval Force in South Pacific waters." A later Japanese domestic broadcast raised the total to 96 vessels sunk or damaged and "more than 268 planes shot down."

Actually, according to spokesmen for General MacArthur and Admiral Halsey, not one Allied warship has gone down during the current Allied drive in the Northern Solomons toward Rabaul.

Admiral Halsey's spokesman said the Allies hadn't lost a ship of any kind in the South Pacific since the sinking of the Destroyer Chevalier on Oct. 6. General MacArthur's spokesman said: "Japanese claims of sinking warships and of a naval battle subsequent to the naval action reported off Bougainville the night of Nov. 1-2, are without basis whatsoever."

Japan Needed "Victory"

1. In far-sighted preparation for the eventual loss of Rabaul, last great Japanese bastion in the "outer zone" of the Southwest Pacific, the Tokyo propagandist may feel already an urgent need to start building up a series of defeats for American fighting forces.

2. Imperial Rescript Day [Dec. 8] is coming up in less than a month, and Japanese propagandists may feel the need for at least one smashing "victory" to parade before the home front and the world for the year 1943.

3. The Japanese people have been fed on a steady diet on the "gravity" of the war situation and the inevitability of bombing raids on the Japanese mainland in the near future. Something approaching a "gloom campaign" has been waged by the Tokyo propagandists to whip up the fighting spirit of the people and get them to accept new hardships. The Bougainville story may have been floated for home consumption as a leavening influence to insure a sustained high pitch of enthusiasm.

4. The present operations at Bougainville also happened to coincide with two events of great importance to Japan's political relations with the occupied territories of Asia: the Moscow Conference and the Greater East Asia Conference. What better time to spring a great "victory" than when six of the most strategically-placed Japanese puppets in Asia were congregated, along with their retinues, in Tokyo?

Japanese propagandists, who have been putting out stories all last week claiming phantom "victories" gained in nonexistent "battles" continued to add to their astronomical figures on alleged American ship "sinkings" off Bougainville Island.

Associated Press from Army Air Forces

Yanks Bomb Japanese Oil Storage Near Hong Kong

Sweeping over Laichokok, important Japanese oil storage dump on the mainland opposite former British colony of Hong Kong, Mitchell bombers of the 14th United States Air Force set fires with their bombs which sent flames 3,000 feet high and smoke 15,000 feet high. At lower left is city of Kowloon. Island to left of smoke is Stonecutter's Island, former British naval ammunition dump.

Opinion in Cairo Varied On Greek King's Status

Both satisfaction and disappointment expressed in interested circles over Churchill statement that George II is regarded by British Government as nation's constitutional head.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Nov. 15—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement that Britain recognizes George II as the constitutional King of Greece but has given him no assurance about the postwar period is the only topic of conversation in official and unofficial Greek circles here today.

Reaction to the statement apparently runs all the way from complete satisfaction to bitter disappointment, depending upon the person's political outlook.

Almost all persons except a very small group of extreme Monarchists welcome London's assurance that Britain has no intention of backing the Greek Kin after the war if the Greek people decide against him.

This would seem to answer the criticism sometimes voiced in Greek circles that London has committed itself to support the present King.

It can probably be said that while most Greeks are still not quite certain as to attitude of the major Allied nations toward the Greek monarch they are prepared to accept the Prime Minister's statement as the only possible one at the present time.

Dictatorship Issue Raised

On the other hand numerous Greeks are prepared to question Mr. Churchill's assertion that King George is the "constitutional head of the Greek state." They raise the still unsettled question as to whether the King forfeited his right to be so regarded when he assepted the Metaxas dictatorship and suspended the Constitution.

These individuals argue that the Constitution gave the King no such power and that in so acting he broke his oath to uphold that document, thereby forfeiting his position.

Many neutral observers, however, while neither supporting nor rejecting the King believe the constitutionality of the King's action debatable. They compare his present position with that of Victor Emmanuel of Italy who, while perhaps acting against the best interests of his country in accepting Fascism, is still generally recognized as the constitutional head of the Italian State.

While each Greek one meets claims to have the answer to the question as to whether the Greek people as a whole support the King, persons in Cairo most closely in touch with Greece say it is impossible to know accurately what are the sentiments of the 7,000,000 Greeks now living under Nazi rule.

They say only a free postwar election can determine this. Those Greeks who accept Mr. Churchill's explanation that the Greek King will be recognized until the Greek people have had an opportunity to express the national will upon it, admit that it would be extremely difficult for London to take any other course.

It is recognized that, just as with France, it is now impossible to establish a government which faithfully reflects the will of the Greeks in Greece and that the present setup is only a temporary makeshift.

There is a tendency on the part of Greeks here to want to institute reforms within the Government on the basis of what they think is the desire of their compatriots across the Mediterranean.

Victory Put First

The British, however, believe the main objective now is to win the war and then proceed to the task of constituting a new government. Persons standing outside the argument are generally inclined to agree with the British that it would only cause hopeless confusion to attempt to reform the Greek Government or settle the question of the Monarchy today.

It is recalled that on July 4 of this year King George of the Hellenes promised in a broadcast that as soon as feasible after liberation of the country Greece would hold free and general elections for the establishment of a Constituent Assembly.

This Assembly would then proceed to shape the type of government desired by a majority of the population. Both Britain and the United States seem agreed that this is the only possible way in which the question of a new Greek Government can be settled favorably and peacefully.

Japan Schemed Exhausting Barriers to Tokyo

Recently, the War Department presented a comprehensive analysis of the military situation to a group of 200 industrial, labor, and newspaper leaders gathered at Washington. Part of the proceedings have been released for publication. The following article is an abstract of the address of one of the higher ranking Army officers who are laying the plans for Japan's defeat from the air.

By Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Wlidman

Planning Assistant to the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, United States Army Air Corps

The general concept of defeating Japan from the air is inclined to give too great cognizance to the vastly superior resources which will be at our command after the defeat of Germany—and too little recognition to the strategic and geographic barriers which hinder us from getting at the Japanese mainland to inflict vital damage. Likewise with the impression that our Army, Navy and Air Force can attack Japan from any one of several places as soon as the necessary strength is assembled, which is far from the truth.

Japan schemed its war carefully and well—strategically, economically, and psychologically—and, in doing so, capitalized upon gaining, and fortifying, every obstacle which would delay and perhaps exhaust us—and in particular in establishing defenses aimed to stifle our mounting aerial power.

This strategy probably was well founded—against traditional methods of attack—as our true industrial and military supremacy cannot be brought to bear against Japan itself until after tedious advance.

Determined to Speed End

We are determined not to go along with this kind of warfare, convinced that effective means can be developed to accelerate the employment of our vast aerial supremacy against the Japanese mainland—thereby hastening the advance of all arms.

Japan has organized its basic economy into an inner zone, centering around its island empire, and an outer zone, which stretches out through the conquered areas. Parallel with the German superiority-race concept, Japan has directed its principal effort toward making this inner zone a self-contained economic realm, holding substantially all of its industry, with the resources of the agrarian outer regions utilized largely for local maintenance except for those critical imports, such as heavy oil, which Japan requires to round out its industrial economy.

Just as in the air war against Germany, the pattern for an early defeat of Japan is again clearly one of a progressive destruction from the air of critical targets in the Japanese industrial, economic, and military systems—selected to eliminate Japan's capacity for effective armed resistance. We must truly destroy Japan's ability to wage war and, if possible, do it to last through generations to come. Certainly air power is America's most promising weapon to hasten this accomplishment.

Air Vulnerability

The Japanese already recognize—and fear—that power, realizing that their great vulnerability is from the air.

Japan has given impressive evidence of a capacity to produce, despite heavy losses, an increasing number of first-class, though decidedly vulnerable, combat aircraft. Because of its interlocking airfields—stretching from Formosa to Burma, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, and on through New Guinea and the Solomons to the mandated islands and the Marshalls—Japan has achieved an aerial mobility which enables it to concentrate even short-range fighter planes speedily at any chosen point, for either offensive or defensive purpose. We lack areas for such overlapping bases, and are therefore required to deploy, in each of several localities, the number of aircraft essential to match the entire Japanese potential. This should evidence the necessity both of destroying Japan's aircraft production at its source and of a pronounced superiority of planes in the Pacific.

Another objective of our Air Force is the attrition of Japanese shipping, and particularly tankers, already strained under the burden of maintaining the enemy's overstretched lines of supply to its new areas.

Shorthanded at Start

During the first year of the war, Japan had us shorthanded, forcing upon us, first, the necessity of parrying its blows, thereby limiting our offensive operations to strategy of the moment. In those touch-and-go days, the Army Air Forces gave evidence of their capacity to undertake either a defensive or offensive role, as necessity or opportunity made advisable. This phase has now passed. With strongly reinforced air and other forces, we now hold the initiative ourselves and can strike at the times and places of our own choosing. While our current efforts may have caused Japan great mental discomfort, we have still not caused it any vital injury—and, in the interim, it has possessed valuable time to consolidate its defenses and fortify its economy. With the defeat of Germany, our resources will be multiplied, but we will still remain 1,000 to 3,000 miles from bases which permit the conduct of sustained bombing operations against the essential Japanese objectives.

The most favorable bases from which such operations might be launched lie in China, Russia, the Kuriles and Aleutians, and the outlying islands of the Pacific.

Too often the task of aiding China is oversimplified as largely a problem of driving the Japanese out of Burma and reopening communications over the Burma Road. This is but a small fraction of the job, which entails not only the problem of reconquering unfavorable terrain, such as Burma, but, more pointedly, one of overcoming the limitations of supply, caused by this terrain and the meager facilities of the country which surrounds it.

Fourfold Problem

"Our problem in this area is really fourfold:

1. To bring relief to China to sustain it as an ally.

2. To mount and supply overland operations to reconquer Burma.

3. To transport into the area the vast quantities of material needed to augment primitive communication facilities and construct heavy-bomber airfields.

4. To provide the flow of supplies necessary to support an offensive.

Well before such operations can commence, bases for our largest aircraft, carrying maximum loads, must be constructed, which means bulldozers, steel mats, and engineering supervision. Security of the area must be provided. Because of its inaccessibility, every bit of this material must reach China by air today, over the most treacherous flying country in the world. A large part of it must go by air because of the limited transportation and harbor facilities.

Approach From South

An approach to Japan from the New Guinea or Dutch East Indies areas to the south is fraught with the time-consuming task of reducing island jungle fortresses, stretching end on end over 2,500 miles, before an effective air base zone can be reached.

When we look to the Central Pacific, we find that Japan has developed the countless atolls of the Gilberts, Marshalls, Carolines, and Marianas into mutually supporting, unsinkable aircraft carriers, each of which must be reduced or neutralized on such a line of advance.

Even through the utilization of the great Allied air forces, which will be on hand after the defeat of Germany, to accelerate our advance by hurdling intermediate islands, progress from either the South or Central Pacific will be painfully slow, as the Japanese must be literally dug or blasted out of each island reached. Air bases and aircraft maintenance facilities, antiaircraft and other defenses must be developed, as well as an assured line of supply maintained, necessitating the reduction of intervening enemy strong points. This network of islands has provided the Japanese with an outpost barrier which they boast will take us years to penetrate.

Weather Deterrent

Many persons point to the Aleutian and Kurile Islands as effective bases for the essential bombing of critical Japanese targets. Local weather conditions place a heavy restriction upon sustained operations from these areas, and the bombing of Germany has given ample evidence that sustained operations are necessary. The volcanic terrain further limits the suitability of these islands as efficient bases for major operations. Additionally, Japanese fighter-defense forces and aircraft-warning systems could be most effectively employed against us on an approach over the long chain of the Kuriles.

It is inconceivable that Japan has not given cognizance to the security of its northern approaches, equal to the attention devoted to those from the south, east, and west. Railroad communications from the west into the Russian Maritime Provinces parallel the Japanese Manchurian front for several hundred miles, along which Japan is reliably reported to have massed its troops.

Certainly material advantage would result from the possession of bases on the Kamchatka Peninsula if we could develop and protect them. However, weather conditions in this area obstruct operations, as does the distance of roughly 1,700 miles from the central target area of Kobe.

Carrier Bombing

Other hopeful strategists conceive of a vast aircraft-carrier armada arrayed off Japan from which repeated bombing operations might be launched. While carriers are invaluable offensive weapons, we must recognize their problems of supply, and particularly their vulnerability to land-based aircraft.

This certainly presents a formidable gantlet of obstacles to hinder our getting at Japan. Suffice it to say no one is permitting himself the luxury of succumbing to them, but rather all are determined to become masters of them.

Our air leaders conceive of hastening the seizure of essential advance bases through operations from the air—and of maintaining our forces in them by a hitherto unparalleled use of aerial transport planes. As our air forces drive back the enemy's air battle line, our ground and naval forces can move forward on the surface battle lines.

Such strategic bombing must be heavy in weight, consistent in effort, and condensed in time, as thinly spread attack would not achieve the cumulative undermining of the Japanese capacity to wage war.

Co-ordinated Effort Vital

Co-ordinated effort by each service is an essential—with an airman running the air war, a soldier the ground war, and a sailor the naval war—all integrated into a cohesive team as in Europe, concentrating upon the same goal—the earliest possible defeat of Japan.

This is our single strategy in present planning.

Axis Puppets Confer in Tokyo

By the Associated Press

A conference of the "leading representatives of the Axis Powers"—without a representative from Benito Mussolini's new Fascist Government—was held today at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, a German broadcast said.

The broadcast of a Tokyo dispatch said Ambassadors and Ministers from the Nanking, Manchukuo and Thailand Puppet Governments, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Finland and even the Puppet Provisional Indian Government were present.

Germany was represented by its Ambassador.

The Italian diplomatic representative in Tokyo has been reported to be loyal to King Victor Emmanuel.

Roman Catholic Bishops Ask World Means to Keep Peace

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States, calling for a "good peace" once victory is won, declared Nov. 13 it is imperative that nations of the world unite in setting up international institutions to maintain peace.

But basic to the right ordering of international relations, they said, is "the recognition of the sovereignty of God and of the moral law, as treasured in the Christian tradition," and they expressed some misgivings over pronouncements of the Moscow Conference.

"The declarations of the Moscow Conference do, indeed, open the way to necessary international cooperation for peace as well as for war," they said. "In this way they represent a definite step in the right direction. They do not, however, dispel the fear that compromise on the ideals of the Atlantic Charter are in prospect. Some things these documents imply by statement and more significantly still by omission leave an uneasiness in minds intent on peace with justice to all."

The Atlantic Charter, signed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in August, 1941, called for no territorial changes "that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned," and declared for restoration of rights of self-government "to those who have been forcibly deprived of them."

Speak as Teachers

The 2,000-word pronouncement of the American Roman Catholic hierarchy was adopted at its annual general meeting here last week and was issued by the National (Roman) Catholic Welfare Conference.

The Bishops said they were not attempting to enter the domain of statesmanship, "but speaking as pastors of souls and teachers of religion we wish to emphasize some fundamental social truths, deriving from religion, and to plead for their general recognition.

"Without doubt," they continued, "the root of the maladies which afflict modern society and have brought on the catastrophe of world war is the social forgetfulness and even the rejection of the sovereignty of God and of moral law."

Mentioning the "sorry experiences" of other countries from "government by decree under a dictator or a party," the Bishops declared "it would be a tragic mistake to forsake our tradition of law even to achieve a great efficiency in administration."

"It would be a greater tragedy," they added, "to forsake our tradition of law for a currently popular philosophy which fails to base law on the eternal maxim of able justice and disregards the inalienable rights of the citizen which derive from God."

The statement also:

Expressed distress over increased crime, particularly among youth, and declared "a greater effort to protect the stability and the sanctity of the home and to inculcate moral discipline will contribute much to the solution of this problem."

Voiced "a grave warning against the propaganda of so-called planned parenthood which violates the moral law, robs the family of its nobility and high social purpose, and weakens the physical and moral fiber of the nation."

Bespoke interest in the welfare of minorities, particularly Negroes and the Spanish-speaking population. Saying Negroes should have in fact the rights given them by the Constitution, the Bishops said "this means not only political equality, but also fair economic and educational opportunities, a just share in public welfare projects, good housing without exploitation, and a full chance for social advancement of their race."

All-Cargo Schedule Started by Airline

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., announced yesterday its "Sky Freighter" will take off at La Guardia Field for the West Coast at 12:45 a. m. Tuesday on the first all-cargo trip over the shortest, fastest, coast-to-coast air route.

TWA officials said the cargo flight would reach California on 17 hours and 18 minutes flying time, and will be made nightly with stops at Pittsburgh, Chicago, Kansas City, Wichita, Amarillo, Albuquerque, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

A companion eastbound flight will leave San Francisco daily at 12:15 a. m., and Los Angeles at 3:15 a. m., arriving at 12:14 a. m. the following day in New York.

OPA Puts Ceilings On Kosher Salami

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Specific cents-per-pound retail ceilings were established today for kosher medium and hard salami.

The Office of Price Administration, in an order effective Nov. 20, fixed the maximum price at 20 cents a pound more than soft salami. It added that reltailers charging the new price must be sure that the sold weight of the meat is not more than 80 per cent of the purchased, or soft, weight.

Accessibility to World News Found Vital to Peace Plan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Postwar peace plans should include definite assurances that newspapers will have an opportunity to present truthful and complete accounts of world events, in the opinion of more than a score of leading American news executives and writers.

Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, wrote in a survey on "Journalism in Wartime" that newspapers should have free and direct access to news of all governments, thereby enabling the press to present the truth to peoples the world over.

John H. Sorrells, Executive Editor of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, calling the American public "the best informed in the world," said the responsibilities of the press in wartime are even greater than in peace.

The survey was published last night by the American Council on Public Affairs.

Mr. Cooper asserted that free dissemination of truth would lessen the chance of war.

"Availability of news at the source," he said, "with the resulting competition in getting it and preparing it for publication understandably, will lead to the disclosure of the truth to all peoples. And it is the truth that makes men free. Governments never have an easy time inciting free men to war. Thus if the truth is available, men everywhere will be free and there will be less likelihood of war."

Accessibility to All News

He urged a crusade by the American Press for universal adoption of the principle of free accessibility of news to all papers and news services in all countries of the world.

". . . Exclusive access to the news of governments can only be gained by a news service through its subordination to the government that affords such access," he said. "That means that the government's news story can be told in only one way, the government's way, with the resulting perversion of the truth when necessary to serve that government's purpose."

Mr. Cooper said the American Press is "the strongest newspaper force ever developed in any nation" and should give to the entire world "the principles of its idealism."

Mr. Sorrells termed the American newspaper "an instrument of democracy" and said the dissemination of information constitutes "an indispensable weapon of war as well as of peace."

Gardner Cowles, Jr., President of the Des Moines, Iowa, Register and Tribune and former Domestic Director of the Office of War Information, contended that a "Fifth Freedom"—that of information "everywhere in the world"—is needed to carry out the "Four Freedoms" in the Atlantic Charter.

A contributing factor in Axis defeat will be complete governmental control of the press, as in Japan, wrote Palmer Hoyt, publisher of the Portland Oregonian and present Director of OWI's Domestic Branch. Such press regimentation prevents public outcry that would develop if military and government blunders were made known generally.

Frank Gannett, head of the Gannett group of newspapers, said that the press has attained public confidence to a point never before reached mainly because they have followed a policy of truthful presentation of the news.

Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, urged on newspapers a responsibility for ever-better reporting of home-front affairs, such as manpower usage and labor difficulties. He spoke too for vigilance in seeing that censorship does not go too far, saying:

"There are far too many people in and out of politics who find censorship, introduced purely as a war measure, too convenient a weapon in other fields for other purposes."

As a case in point he criticizes the original plan practically to exclude reporters from direct access to the United Nations Food Conference in Hot Springs, Va., last summer until deliberations were over. But for bold protests by newsmen and the public, he says, the food agreements would have been presented first as a diplomatic fait accompli and a precedent would have been set for future United Nations dealings.

Among others whose opinions appeared in the survey were:

Raymond Clapper, Washington political commentator; Roy A. Roberts, Managing Editor of the Kansas City Star and President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors; Byron Price, on leave from the Executive Editorship of the Associated Press to serve as Director of Censorship; Lyle Wilson, Manager of the Washington Bureau of the United Press; Douglas B. Cornell, who covers the White House for the Associated Press; Lee A. White, of the Detroit News; Basil L. Walters, Editor of the Minneapolis Star-Journal and Tribune; James E. Crown, Editor of the New Orleans States; H. A. Batten, President of the N. W. Ayver & Son Advertising Agency.

The papers in the survey were assembled and edited by Dr. Frank Luther Mott, Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Party

A Monday Page

The Toymaker's Housekeeper

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Author of "The Firelight Fairy Book," "The Starlight Wonder Book," etc.

The toymaker lived all by himself in a white house on the sunny side of a hill. There were grapevines in an arbor over his door, and apple trees and pear trees along his walk, and red chickens and white chickens in the chicken yard, but in the cottage there was no one but the toymaker and his toys.

His workroom was over the shed where the winter firewood was stored. He went to it up a narrow stair. It was a long room with a work-bench under the windows, and a skylight, and a big stove in the middle. From all the beams, toys were hanging in rows, drying. There were rows of boats painted white and rows of little red oars. In another part of the room seagulls were hanging by their tails, and from strings there dangled starfish and scarlet lobster claws, clams and buoys. Lighthouses stood on shelves and bluebirds and black and white skunks, and little brown bears.

A Hungry Toymaker

On the workbench were half-finished toys. There was always one just being shaped out in the vise, and the floor was deep with sweet-smelling pine shavings.

In this delightful spot the toymaker worked all day long, for he loved to make toys. Sometimes he grew so hungry that he had to go downstairs into the kitchen to get himself something to eat. But he was not half so clever in the kitchen as he was in his workshop.

One day he had forgotten to order bread; another day he burned his chop; a third time he found nothing in the house but a small wilted cabbage.

"Oh, dear!" he thought. "If only I could afford to hire a housekeeper to look after the kitchen! I can't keep my mind on everything, it seems."

So the months went on, and the only sorrow of the toymaker was that he could not work all the daylight hours at his beloved work-bench but must be torn away to the stove, which always was going out or flaring up much too hot, and the worries of the ice-box and pantry. He was very busy at this time trying to make a wooden seagull finer than any seagull that had ever been made before. In the early morning he would walk down to the great river at the foot of his hill and watch the gulls. Then he would climb back to his shop and try to shape one out of his memory.

The Gull That Flew

At last he made a gull so fine that he knew he could never make a better. When it was painted he stood it beneath his open skylight to admire it. Suddenly it turned its head, gave a long cry, and opening its wings, soared through the window and away.

The toymaker gazed long at the empty spot where it had stood.

"Well" he said finally, "well, I never."

That day his dinner seemed to be more bothersome than ever. As he ate the very poor pie he had just taken out of the oven, a thought came to him.

If he could make a seagull which could fly away, why couldn't he make something more important?

He went to a farmer who had been cutting wood in his wood lot and bought several very fine timbers. Then he set to work. Very slowly, very carefully, he shaped out a figure, fastening the pieces of pine together strongly.

"I don't want her big," he thought. "But she might be rather round. And she must have a cheerful face."

He was carving a little old housekeeper, about five feet tall, trim, plump and pleasant in a big full dress and apron. He was very very careful. When at last she was done as well as he could possibly make her, he painted her with the greatest skill. His little housekeeper had pink cheeks and blue eyes, a blue dress, a white apron and white hair. Her shoes and stocking were brown.

A Breathless Moment

It was a breathless moment when he lifted her down from the beam where she had been hanging to dry after the third coat of paint. Carefully he carried her down the narrow stairs. Carefully he set her on her brown wooden feet in the middle of the kitchen.

Was she good enough or was all his work in vain?

He stood off, staring at her, with his heart beating fast.

Nothing happened.

Sadly he turned away.

"Land sakes," said a voice behind him. "Guess I must have left the screen door open. All the flies are coming in!"

It was the toy housekeeper speaking, and as she spoke she walked briskly past him and closed the screen door.

From that moment life was very nearly perfect in the toy-maker's cottage. While he worked upstairs in his room above the shed, the toy housekeeper cooked delicious things in the kitchen. He had never to think of dinner any more, except how good it would taste. And it always did. He had made her look like a fine cook, and a fine cook she was, and she kept the whole house neat and shining.

And how little she asked in return! Only for a yellow wooden cat to purr under the stove (he made six before one was perfect enough to walk off on its own paws), and now and then for a new bit of paint when her apron chipped; or she stubbed the brown from the toe of a neat shoe. She was the most perfect housekeeper in the world, and if her footsteps sounded like the light tap of a wooden mallet on wood, the toymaker never minded that, for didn't he like wood and the sound of it, too?

(Watch for another Chimney Farm story next Monday.)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Suddenly the gull opened its wings and soared away—A drawing by Maurice Day.

Learning to Sew

Many, many years ago,
Grandma taught me
How to sew, and
This is how she taught me—

"Come over here,
By the window's light.
Fold your cloth,
But fold it right.
Take a chair,
Sit up straight,
Hold your needle
Not too tight.
Snip your thread,
Never bite.
Put the thread
Through the needle's eye.
You can do it,
If you try.
Let your fingers
Be quite nimble,
But be sure
To use a thimble."

ANNIE SAWBRIDGE

When the Pond Sleeps

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

Authors of "Flat Tail," "Each in His Way," etc.

One day a bluejay and a crow were talking together, as they sat on the limb of an old tree not far from the edge of a marshy pond. They were talking of the pleasant summer just past, and of the winter so soon to come, and of many other things.

It was a raw November morning. Dull gray clouds were scurrying across the sky, and the north wind blew in angry gusts, rattling the dead leaves of the cattails that grew along the shore.

"How lonely the marsh is today," the jay was saying.

"Yes," agreed the crow, "it is always lonely at this time of year. But I like the marsh, and it is lively enough at other seasons. Do you remember what a noisy chattering the blackbirds made, out in the reeds, when they were nesting in the spring, and how the frogs sang all day long?"

Frogs and the Turtle

"And all night, too," the jay reminded him. "What do you suppose has become of the frogs, Black Crow? And what has become of the old turtle that used to come out onto the sunken log to sun himself on summer afternoons?"

"They have gone to sleep," the crow told him. "Turtles and frogs and crawfish and newts have all gone to sleep down at the bottom of the pond, most of them under the soft mud. And they will not waken until spring comes again."

"How do you know that, Black Crow?" the bluejay asked.

"The water birds told me," the crow replied, "the green herons, the sandpipers, the kingfishers. Ask them, Bluejay. They can tell you many tales about the pond."

"I will," the jay exclaimed eagerly. "I will ask them as soon as they get back from the South."

"I would wait until they have finished their nesting, if I were you," the crow suggested. "Most of the birds are not very friendly to you and me at nesting time, you know, because we both like fresh eggs to eat, and we take them from other birds' nests."

Waking With Spring

"Well, then," the jay said. "I'll ask them after the young birds are hatched. But tell me, Crow," he went on, "are you sure the frogs and turtles will waken when spring comes?"

"They will waken," the crow assured him. "All the world wakens when spring comes, you know. The cattails at the edge of the pond will send up new leaves, the birds will come back from the South, the meadows will turn green—"

"And the butterflies will come again," the jay interrupted. "And, after a while, the grasshoppers and crickets and katydids will begin to sing."

The two birds looked off across the marsh and, for a time, they were silent as though listening for the familiar summer voices they knew so well. But the only sound that came to them was the voice of the wind passing through the reeds, For all the little singers were asleep now and winter was at hand.

(Watch for a story about raccoons on the first Monday of December.)

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

Let's Follow the Book Week Parade!

Book Reviews

Let us give thanks that we in America can celebrate Children's Book Week—November 14 to 21—while tremendous things are going on about us in a world at war. "Build The Future With Books" is the slogan that carries a hopeful note to the boys and girls of the world. May we use this time to pause and ask, "Are we making the best use of books in the homes—in public and school libraries?"

You, the boys and girls of today, will build tomorrow's world. Begin now to acquire a love for good books, to cultivate good taste in your choice of books, to broaden your interests in reading. Dr. Helen Butler says: "On the children's battlefront books are weapons." Good use of these weapons can widen your horizon and can help you develop the vision, understanding and imagination that will be needed in the building of a new world.

More About the Moffats

Whether you're well acquainted with the Moffats—having first met them in Eleanor Estes's popular book "The Moffats," and later in "The Middle Moffats"—or meet them for the first time in "Rufus M." (the latest book about this engaging family)—you will surely like this new chronicle that will endear them to old and new friends.

Rufus, who was too little to go to school, came home one day and found Judy, Jane and Sylvia all reading in the front yard. They were all reading books from the library. "I want to go to the library," said Rufus. "And get a book," he added. He really learned to print his name and, after many ups and downs got his library card and the Palmer Cox Brownie book he so longed for, proving that Rufus M. is a persistent, self-reliant and independent small boy. His further adventures and discoveries, as well as his family's doings, provide good entertainment and many hearty laughs.

Here's a good book for reading aloud—good for the whole family. All the books about the Moffats by Eleanor Estes are published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $2.00 each.

A "Sensible Child"

Kate Summers woke early one sunny February California morning in the home where for an unknown length of time she was to be a "family helper." The day before Miss Watson, from the county office, had brought her here to make her home with the Tuttles. Kate had been an orphan for such a long time she couldn't remember either her father or mother.

Girls will enjoy reading about this little girl who wanted so much to be pretty or "cute" because then everybody liked you—but failing in these qualities she had done her level best to be a "sensible child." How real happiness and security come to Kate through her friendship with Christopher and Nora Cline, an impractical but loving couple, Kate's part and theirs in bringing about the beginning and fulfillment of all Kate had longed for is told by Doris Gates in "Sensible Kate." The author, as in her earlier books, proves that she knows what it means to be a little girl—growing up. Here is a rare book, an unusually live story about real, friendly people set in the midst of a little California seaside town, and Marjorie Torrey's pictures are just right. Published by The Viking Press, New York. $2.00.

A Boy and Two Raccoons

Siddy Watkins loved Fussy and Bill, thought they were the handsomest, most wonderful raccoons in the whole country. "On the Dark of the Moon," by Don Lang, tells how this Negro boy risked the wrath of his white "boss," Mister Walt, and punishment from his family when he journeyed to the fair to find Fussy. The author knows a great deal about raccoons—about small boys—and the Virginia countryside where the story takes place.

Boys who like tales of wild life will enjoy his account of Siddy's journey to the fair, Fussy's escape into the woods and her battle against her pursuers and their dogs—and then too—there's Bill's part in the tale. Pictures by Nedda Walker follow the adventures of Siddy and the two raccoons. This book is unusual for its genuine picture of animal life, its humor as well as pathos, and for Siddy, a real boy, rather than for its story-telling quality. Published by Oxford University Press, London and New York. $2.00.

Stories in the Fog

An exquisite book, one that has great rewards for the imaginative reader, is Julia L. Sauer's "Fog Magic," with jacket binding and endpapers by Lynd Ward. Here deftly the author slips from the world of reality, in which Greta Addington lived in the little Nova Scotia fishing village at the foot of the mountains, to the world of the past—one hundred years gone by—where Greta through "fog music" visited, loved and understood the people of past generations, hearing their cherished stories in Blue Cove, the village over the mountain. Here's a book for today and for days to come—a charming gift to read and cherish. Published by The Viking Press, New York. $2.00.

Lois Lenski's new book, "Bayou Suzette," has an unfamiliar American setting, the bayou country of Louisiana. Suzette, a little French girl, is the heroine of this warm, human story. There is plenty of action in this story about generous, but daring Suzette, who protects her friend the Indian girl—taking the homeless Marteel to the overcrowded Durand household. Here Suzette's troubles begin but Marteel proves to be a resourceful ally, who in turn helps Suzette when the spring floods come and who always seems to know how to handle difficult situations.

This book has the genuine feeling of the country and French-Bayou people. Lois Lenski's own pictures add atmosphere and charm to this outstanding book published by Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York and Philadelphia. $2.00.

For the Very Young

"Tops" in our picture book parade is Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire's delightful book, "Don't Count Your Chicks," their finest work, we think, for little children. Thanks be, there is no cause for disappointment due to wartime economy in this generous large-paged book, teeming with fun-provoking, satisfying pictures in color, and a story to match. The inspiration for this treat comes from an old folk tale, and concerns an old woman and her many wishes as she carries her eggs to market. How she plans to spend her money as she travels the road—and what happens—you will have to read about in this distinguished book, which gives the reader some excellent advice and fun at the same time. Put this book on your Christmas list. Published by Doubleday, Doran & Co., Garden City, N. Y. $2.50.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Jack Horner's Party

Come In and Join the Fun Every Month

"Kitty Ready to Play," by Jackson McIntire, five, Gorham, New Hampshire.

"Summer Time," by Jean Gancher, seven, Port Washington, New York

"Halloween," by Ellen Davies Baber, nine, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

Poets' Corner

At Twilight

Wonderful world of silver and gray,
Wonderful world with homes that are gay
And lakes that are blue,
With candy and cakes and sugar plums too,
With mountains of purple, and peaks silvery white,
Everything to make everyone happy like you,
Wonderful, wonderful world this is.

Reese Elledge (8).

Answers to Puzzles

Fruit Puzzle

1. Date.
2. Plum.
3. Apple.
4. Peach.
5. Fig.
6. Pear.

Quick Tricks

H	E	A	T
H	E	A	D
H	E	L	D
H	O	L	D
C	O	L	D

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Livestock-Industry Spokesman Brands Subsidies as 'Bribes'

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—Opening a drive against subsidies in the Senate Agriculture Committee today, Joseph G. Montague, General Counsel of the Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association and spokesman of the livestock industry generally, called for a return to the "law of supply and demand" and denounced the Government's subsidy system of "bribes" and "blackmail."

As an evidence of the heat engendered by the debate, Mr. Montague's opening testimony brought the charge that sinister "influences" in government are seeking to "revolutionize" the United States' social structure.

The hearing today coincided with accusations by a special House committee that the Office of Price Administration has usurped legislative and judicial powers to carry out illegal practices, ranging from attempts to control industrial profits to the establishment of its own judicial tribunals and criminal code. The report urged Congress to halt further assumption by OPA and to eliminate "abuses and injustices now apparent."

Mr. Montague, the first of the Senate committee witnesses, also assailed the Office of Price Administration. Senator Ellison D. (Cotton Ed) Smith (D) of South Carolina has invited antisubsidy spokesmen from farm, business and citizens' groups, with the object of disclosing the extent of farm opposition to the subsidy program.

Subsidy-Ban Prospects

As the situation stands today, the prospect is that the Roosevelt Administration will suffer a preliminary defeat, at least, in Congress on its program of continuing and extending subsidies. Conning subsidies, which will provoke a Presidential veto, just as happened last year. Unless a compromise is worked out in the meantime, the President's veto will come up for action when it seems unlikely that the Senate can override it. Thus present subsidies may be prolonged on a temporary basis.

Mr. Montague charged that "the direct use of bribery and blackmail on the part of the Federal Government has been extensive." He continued:

"The bribery that I refer to is that system that has become so prevalent in our lives that it is generally referred to as the 'subsidy' plan. A subsidy is the offering of a payment to an individual citizen by the Government as a dole of gratuity—nearly always a cash gratuity—but the price that is demanded and extracted whenever the citizen accepts such gratuity is the surrender of personal liberty.

"The blackmail I refer to is that species of punishments by way of the withholding of gratuities, the imposition of penalties, the enforced reduction of prices, and even fines and imprisonment."

Mr. Montague charged certain "influences" were out to change the economic system.

"Influences" Seen

"We have been compelled to reluctantly conclude," he said, "that there is some influence within the Government itself or some influence so closely attached to those who are in power in the Government that has for its object the complete revolutionizing of the social, economic and political structure of this country.

Mr. Montague charged that the "various orders, rules, regulations, penalties, and imprisonments provided by the bureaucrats . . . warrant belief that the underlying purpose in the approach made to our problems is the complete regimentation of our entire industry.

"We are forced to conclude that detailed, complete, and perpetual control and dictatorship or every phase of our lives is desired by the 'influence' that is directing the Government policies."

Mr. Montague received applause as he concluded. The temper of the Senate committee seemed strongly in his favor. He argued that the law of supply and demand would regulate the cost and distribution of meat if allowed to operate and twould abolish the "black market." He recommended gradual diminution of present controls. Other witnesses followed Mr. Montague.

Fighting Men at War Fronts Found Going to Church as They Did at Home

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 15 (AP) — American fighting men at the war fronts "go to church as they did at home, perhaps even a little better," Dr. William Barrow Pugh of Philadelphia, Chairman of the General Commission of Army and Navy Chaplains of Protestant Churches, said here Nov. 14.

Dr. Pugh arrived from Puerto Rico, completing a 48,000-mile tour of combat theaters, during which he visited 1,200 Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish chaplains. He left Philadelphia Aug. 15 and visited Labrador, Greenland, Iceland, Great Britain, Morocco, Algiers, Sicily, Egypt, Palestine, Iran, India, China, South America, the West Indies, Trinidad, and Panama.

There is an immediate need for between 600 and 700 chaplains of all denominations to serve the armed forces, Dr. Pugh said. He was particularly impressed by the widespread church attendance of servicemen throughout India and the "missionary zeal" of the men stationed in China.

Wherever he traveled he saw newly erected chapels, Dr. Pugh related, even close up toward the battle lines where the structures could be only of the most temporary construction.

"The boys wanted to have some place they could feel had been set apart for religious purposes," he said.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Alabama

Huntsville: Church Edifice Wells Avenue and White Street, 8 p. m., November 23.

Arizona

Phoenix: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., November 22.
Tucson: Tucson Senior High School, East Sixth Street and North Second Avenue, 8:15 p. m., November 23.

California

Canoga Park (Twenty-fourth Church, Los Angeles): Canoga Park Woman's Club House, Jordan Avenue and Valerio Street, 3 p. m., November 21.
Compton: Compton Junior College Auditorium 3 p. m., November 21.
Culver City (Fourteenth Church, Los Angeles): Culver City City Hall Auditorium, 3 p. m., November 21.
Fresno: Church Edifice, Calaveras at N Street, 8 p. m., November 23.
La Mesa: La Mesa Grammar School, 8 p. m., November 23.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., November 26.
Pomona: Fremont Junior High School Auditorium 3 p. m., November 21.
San Diego (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1839 Robinson Avenue, 8 p. m., November 23. Radiocast Station KFMB, 1450 kilocycles.
San Pedro (Seventh Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 1010 South Cabrillo Avenue, 3 p. m., November 21.
Santa Barbara: Church Auditorium, Santa Barbara and Valerio Streets, 8 p. m., November 22.

Florida

Orlando: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.
Sarasota: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 21.
Tampa: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.
West Palm Beach: Church Edifice, Okeechobee Road and Flagler Drive, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 26.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.
Kewanee: First Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Second Church): Murat Temple, New Jersey and Michigan Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.

Maryland

Annapolis: Church Edifice, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 21.

Massachusetts

Malden: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.
Medford: The Old Medford High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 21.
Rockland: Congregational Church, Union and Church Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.
Taunton: Cohannet School Hall, Cohannet and High Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Michigan

Coloma: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 21.

Missouri

Kansas City (auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist, Kansas City): Music Hall, Municipal Auditorium, Thirteenth and Wyandotte, 3 p. m., Nov. 21.

Nevada

Church Edifice, Main and Arch Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.
Springfield (First Church): Church Edifice, 330 East Central Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 21.

New York

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Edifice, 140 Sixty-seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 23.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 10 a. m., Nov. 27.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Ohio

Painesville: Morley Memorial Music Building, Lake Erie College, 3 p. m., Nov. 21.
Portsmouth: Jewish Temple, Eighth and Gay Streets, 2:30 p. m., Nov. 21. Radiocast Station WPAY, 1400 kilocycles.
Zanesville: Church Edifice, 129 South Seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 22.

Oklahoma

Lawton: Emerson School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.
Tulsa (Second Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 22.

Pennsylvania

Bethlehem: Liberty High School, Linden and Laurel Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 23.
Chester: New Century Club Building, Fifteenth and Upland Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.
Easton: Easton High School Auditorium, Northampton and Twelfth Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 26.
Mt. Lebanon: Mellon Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 23.
Wayne: Radnor High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 26.

South Carolina

Greenville: Poinsett Hotel Assembly Room, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.

Tennessee

Knoxville (First Church): Bijou Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 21.

Texas

Amarillo: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.
Corsicana: Church Edifice, 109 North Fifteenth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.
Dallas (Joint lecture): Fair Park Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 21.
Denton: Texas State College for Women Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.
Terrell: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.
Wichita Falls: Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.

Virginia

Lynchburg: Little Theater, Rivermount Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 23.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, on Nov. 21; Dec. 5, 19; Jan. 2, 16, 30.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Nov. 28; Jan. 23.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Dec. 26; Feb. 27.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 890kc., on Nov. 21; Dec. 5, 19; Jan. 2, 16, 30.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 890kc., on Nov. 28; Dec. 26; Jan. 23.

New York

New York City—Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Dec. 5, 19.
New York City—Thirteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Nov. 21.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490, on Nov. 21; Dec. 5, 19; Jan. 2, 16.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Nov. 21; Dec. 5, 19; Jan. 2, 16.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOP, 1280kc, on Nov. 21; Dec. 5, 19; Jan. 2, 16, 30.
San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFMB, 1450kc, on Nov. 28; Dec. 26; Jan. 23.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1360kc, on Dec. 5; Jan. 2.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Nov. 21; Dec. 5, 19.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Nov. 28; Dec. 12, 26; Jan. 9, 23.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on Nov. 21; Dec. 19; Jan. 23.

Firm Attitude by Britain Eases Lebanese Situation

Continued from Page 1

clear to the French that the British insist on two points.

The first was that Lebanon was a part of a vital strategic area of which British military authorities were in control and where they couldn't afford to run the risk of prolonged popular disturbances.

Mr. Makins made it particularly plain that the British Government felt it should have been consulted over the Lebanese question for this reason.

In the second place, Mr. Makins emphasized that having associated itself in 1941 with the French promise of independence to Syria and Lebanon, the British Government could not and would not allow anything to interfere with the carrying out of this pledge.

One particularly hopeful aspect in the turn taken by the situation as it is seen here is that General Catroux, who has now gone to Lebanon with the full authority of the French Committee to settle the question, is a person who proclaimed at the time of Anglo-French occupation of Syria and Lebanon, "I have come to put an end to the mandatory regime and declare you free and independent. You will be henceforth sovereign and independent peoples."

Arab Policy at Stake

This being so General Catroux, it is thought here, won't try to hide too intransigeantly behind the French National Committee's contention that it cannot carry out its promise until France is freed and until its position is legally authorized by the leagued nations or its successors by whom the mandate was entrusted to France.

Viewed from London the issue has now assumed a far wider significance than might appear from the small size of the Lebanese territory, Britain's whole Arab policy is directly involved.

Although Lebanon is predominantly a Christian country, the Arabs forming only a minority, in fact Lebanon occupies a very important position in the Arab world, particularly throughout the Middle East.

The American University in Beirut is a sort of intellectual Mecca for Arabs. Many Arab leaders are sent there from various parts of North Africa and the Middle East and Near East for training.

As a result Lebanon has come to be considered by Arabs as a kind of second fatherland. This explains the extraordinarily strong reaction aroused in Iraq, Egypt, and elsewhere against the French Committee's hasty action in arresting the Lebanese Government's leaders.

It is significant that there is a tendency today on the part of Arabs to turn not only against the French and toward the British but also toward Americans as well. For example, the Iraq protest this week end against the French action in Lebanon was made both to Britain and the United States.

The Lebanese themselves have always had particularly close ties with the United States, because of the American University and many other American missions there.

In fact after World War I Lebanese people expressed a preference for an American mandate, with the British second choice, and the French third.

Joint Guarantee Talked

Some Lebanese here in London have already indicated that they would like to see Lebanon's independence established this time under joint Anglo-American guarantees.

There is another factor behind the firm stand which the British Government has taken on the Lebanese problem. This is a conviction in well-informed quarters here that the French have been lax, to say the least, in carrying out their responsibilities of trusteeship in Beirut.

From observers now in London who have recently returned from there it is learned that the caliber of the French political administration in both Syria and Lebanon is far inferior to the better type of person usually found in North Africa.

When General de Gaulle took over civil administrations in Syria and Lebanon he welcomed into the ranks of his movement large numbers of reactionary Vichy administrators and left them for the most part in their posts.

At the Lebanese elections last August the French administration, headed by M. Helleu, backed the party of M. Edde. M. Edde was disastrously defeated and a government composed of many of the most responsible Christian and Moslem leaders in the country was constituted. It is these leaders who have now been arrested and imprisoned by the French.

Although it is acknowledged here that this Lebanese Government acted perhaps too hastily in attempting to revise the constitution unilaterally, it is also true that Lebanese leaders had come to feel that unless they acted they would be kept waiting indefinitely by French administrators who had no intention of implementing their pledge of granting independence.

Finally, British opinion looks upon the Lebanese crisis as a sort of test case, not only in the eyes of Arab lands but from the viewpoint of the smaller nations generally.

The Government intends to stand all the more firmly behind its insistence on Lebanese rights because it realizes that the smaller European countries, as well as the Arab states, are watching closely to see what sort of solutions are applied.

The British Government can be counted on to back up the Egyptian Premier's demand that the arrested Lebanese legislators be liberated and the rest of their Government re-established there in power.

Universal Service In Military Backed

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—The United States must institute universal military service as an "essential policy in the future," says Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

Speaking at the seventy-fifth anniversary meeting of the New York Athletic Club, he declared:

"We must sacrifice one year of our life for the sake of our country. We must follow this absolute, vital, and essential policy in the future."

Mr. Knox also said that America's North Atlantic communication lines are secure, adding; "the submarine is no longer a menace to the successful completion of our plans."

Asserting that Japanese advances in the Pacific had been halted, he said: "Our fleet in the Pacific is so powerful that the Jap hasn't the courage to come out in the open to meet our challenge which we have been throwing into his teeth in the last 60 days."

12 Senators Ask Program To Save Jews From Nazis

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Twelve Senators sponsored a resolution recommending creation by the President of a commission of diplomatic, economic and military experts to formulate a program to save surviving Jews of Europe "from extinction at the hands of Nazi Germany."

Sponsors of the resolution are Senators Guy Gillette (D) of Iowa, Elbert Thomas (D) of Utah, George Radcliffe (D) of Maryland, James Murray (D) of Montana, Edwin Johnson (D) of Colorado, Joseph Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan, Bennett Clark (D) of Missouri, Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, Sheridan Downey (D) of California, Robert Taft (R) of Ohio and Allen Ellender (D) of Louisiana.

Beavers Sign Owen

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—The appointment of Marvin Owen, third baseman, to be manager of the Portland Beavers of the Pacific Coast Baseball League, succeeding Mervyn Shea, was reported by William Klepper, general manager.

Plane Gets 'Pasted' With Workers' Money

By the Associated Press

Marietta, Ga., Nov. 15

"For luck," two workers at the Bell operated Marietta aircraft assembly plant near here pasted a $5 bill on a plane as it reached their post on the line.

Others workers followed suit. Then somebody suggested the money be given to military relief, and the workers began reaching into their pockets in earnest.

When the plane reached the end of the line, two guards counted it up and removed $1,462 for donation to Army and Navy relief organizations.

Hull Talk To Congress In Balance

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Congressional hopes for obtaining a firsthand report on the Moscow Conference depended entirely on Secretary of State Cordell Hull today, but the question stirred new interest in methods of obtaining information from Cabinet officers.

Two resolutions have been introduced in the House asking that Mr. Hull report before a joint Congressional session, but it was learned authoritatively they will be pigeonholed unless the Secretary signifies a willingness to appear.

Representative J. W. Fulbright (D) of Arkansas expressed hope that Mr. Hull would "tell us about the Conference," and added:

"In fact, I think it would be a good thing if members of the Cabinet would come up and address Congress from time to time to explain what they are doing and what they have in mind. It would make for a feeling of mutual confidence."

Representative Estes Kefauver (D) of Tennessee has introduced a resolution to set apart a two-hour period one day each week at which heads of Government agencies could be called and questioned. His proposal has won support from several members of both major parties.

Chief reason for the decision to leave it up to Mr. Hull as to whether he will appear has been the apprehension expressed in some quarters that it would open a general discussion of foreign policy and politics.

"I would love to hear him talk," said Chairman Sol Bloom (D) of New York, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, "but I wouldn't want him placed in a position where any embarrassing questions might be asked simply for political purposes."

Lebanese Steps to Freedom Sought in French Formula

Continued from Page 1

tion, and neither side is believed to be quite as adamant as it might first appear.

Some observers suggest that General Catroux might bring forward a formula in which the French give de facto recognition to the Lebanese right of independence while the latter do the same to the special French position as to the use of airports, harbors, and railways. De jure recognition would await formal action by the new French Government in Paris after the war.

Such formula would give both sides what they want and while constituting a victory for the Lebanese would also spare French "face."

Cheers for the British

One of the most interesting results of the Lebanese controversy occurred at Cairo yesterday when student bands, estimated to number several thousand, passed the French Headquarters shouting, "Down with the French. Down with de Gaule." And "Hurrah for the English."

It is safe to say that these pro-English cheers, which were prompted by the British protests against French action, were something many Britons here never expected to hear.

French quarters here indignantly deny reports that they are not in control of the situation in Lebanon. The most reliable information indicates that they are correct so far as the military situation goes, but incorrect in the matter of public sentiment.

This sentiment seems to be solidly and heatedly anti-French, although insufficiently so as to threaten seriously public safety and order.

The outbreaks which have occurred at Beirut Sidon, and Tripoli haven't been as large as some biased and brightly colored reports might indicate, although they appear to be sincere and spontaneous gauges of public feeling.

Many persons here familiar with Levantine affairs have predicted that the gravest troubles would break out in the neighborhing country, Syria. This does not seem to have occurred, only Damascus seeing several moderately sized and well-behaved demonstrations.

There can be no doubt, however, that underneath the surface both Lebanon and Syria contain explosive forces which the French would do well to recognize. It is still less than 20 years since the Druze rebellion cost the lives of many thousands of French soldiers and threatened French security throughout the entire Levant.

French attitude toward Lebanon seems to be a scrambled mixture of sentiment and commercial calculation. It is pointed out that the French concern comes not only from its important strategic position at the crossroads of three continents, but also from long-standing cultural relations which make it difficult for the French to consider giving up their special position.

French interest in the country's predominantly Christian population, well over half this majority being pro-Roman Catholic, has forged cultural links between France and Lebanon which are strong on the part of just those French authorities whose job is to relinquish control.

French Culture Rules

Nearly 85 years ago the French sent a military expedition to Lebanon and Syria to protect the Christian population which had just suffered severely from massacres at the hands of the Moslems and Druzes.

In the few short years of the French mandate since 1919, France has succeeded in stamping the country to a remarkable degree with French culture, and today Beirut reminds persons forcibly of Algiers, while the whole of Lebanon bears a strong resemblance to Algeria.

Despite the fact that the country is only held under mandate there is no doubt that many Frenchmen think of Lebanon in much the same terms as they think of French North Africa where France has never considered relinquishing control, despite probably the wish for freedom on the part of the overwhelming Moslem population.

Nelson Holds Lead

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—Byron Nelson retained a nine-stroke lead over Harold (Jug) McSpaden as the two golf pros completed 72 holes of their 180-hole, cross-country match for a $5,000 purse. Each posted a one-under-par 70 Sunday.

Hungry Teddy Bears Treated to Picnic

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 15

The starving teddy bears on Quail Island had a picnic yesterday.

The island is a haven for Koala bears which their appetites have turned into a trap Koalas become so numerous on the island they ate all the leaves off the eucalyptus trees—their only food.

So 400 people trooped to the island on bicycles, motorbikes and trucks, all loaded down with bunches of the leaves. The teddy bears watched with popping eyes while the people tied the picnic lunch on the barren branches.

The Government has promised to consider wholesale removal of excess teddy bears.

Luckman And Baugh to Vie In Pass Duel

National Football League

Western Division

	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst
Chicago Bears	7	0	1	261	112
Green Bay	3	3	1	120	137
Detroit	3	3	1	144	183
Chicago Cardinals	0	8	0	58	179

Eastern Division

Washington	5	0	1	177	38
Phil-Pitt	3	3	1	135	144
New York	2	3	1	104	133
Brooklyn	2	6	0	81	170

Schedule Nov. 21

Chicago Bears at Washington.
Chicago Cardinals at New York.
Green Bay at Brooklyn.
Detroit vs. Phil-Pitt at Pittsburgh.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 (AP)—Coming at a time when Sid Luckman and Sammy Baugh are engaged in one of the most furious passing duels in National Football League history, next Sunday's meeting of the Chicago Bears and Washington Redskins in the Capital City shapes up as the season's best game.

Only the actual championship play-off, in which these same teams undoubtedly again will be thrown together, looms as a rival for fan interest.

With springy-armed Luckman whipping seven touchdown passes, the Bears blasted the New York Giants 56-7 yesterday. The victory assured Chicago of at least a tie for the western division title. After Washington, they will close their regular 10-game schedule against the Chicago Cardinals.

Offense Clicking

Although the Redskins dropped three early exhibitions, including one to the Bears, 21-14, their new offense under Coach "Dutch" Bergman began clicking when it counted and both teams are undefeated in league play. Washington has four games yet to go, two with New York, but the Bears stack up as the only threat to their record.

Luckman boosted his touchdown passing total to 23, one shy of matching Cecil Isbell's record during last year's 11-game schedule, while Baugh brought his production to 19. Slingin' Sam, whose six scoring passes against Brooklyn stood as a new pro mark for only two weeks, pitched four yesterday as the Redskins crushed Detroit 42-20. The Lions' Frankie Sinkwich connected on two scoring throws, but four of his passes were intercepted by Baugh.

Throughout the league, yesterday's games provided the biggest offensive show of the season, since 27 touchdowns were collected, 18 of them hooked on the end of passes. It also was quite a day for Bob Snyder, Luckman's understudy, who place-kicked each point after the Bears' seven touchdowns to run his total for this specialty to 33, which ties Don Hutson's one-season record of last year.

Eighth Straight Loss

With Hutson contributing 23 points—snaring a pair of scoring passes, running 85 yards with an intercepted pass, and booting five extra points—the Green Bay Packers handed the Chicago Cardinals their eighth straight loss, 35-14.

Just to make the day complete, the lowest scoring game turned out to be the season's most surprising upset. Ken Heineman tossed to Merlyn Condit for a 65-yard touchdown play which gave the Brooklyn Dodgers a 13-7 victory over Phil-Pitt, the only eastern club that had a chance to catch Washington. It was the Eagles' third loss and all but gave the eastern title to the Redskins.

Other games next Sunday will send Chicago Cardinals to New York, Green Bay to Brooklyn, and Detroit to Pittsburgh to wind up its season against Phil-Pitt.

Football Scores

Results Nov. 13

By the Associated Press

East

Navy 61, Columbia 0.
Dartmouth 20, Cornell 0.
Army 16, Sampson Naval Training 7.
Yale 27, Princeton 6.
N. Carolina 9, Pennsylvania 6.
Brown 36, U. S. Coast Guard 31.
Penn. State 13, Temple 0.
Colgate 26, Rensselaer Poly. 0.
Tufts 13, Harvard 7.
Rutgers 20, Lehigh 0.
Franklin and Marshall 20, Atlantic City Naval Cadets 7.
Bucknell 19, Case 13.
Swarthmore 13, Muhlenberg 8.
Brooklyn College 19, C. C. N. Y. 0.
W. Virginia 26, Bethany 13.

South

Georgia 46, Virginia Military 7.
Tuskegee 19, Florida A. & M. 6.
Georgia Pre-Flight 32, Clemson 6.
Southern Louisiana I. 75, Lake Charles Army 0.
N. Carolina State 20, Davidson 6.
Richmond U. 74, Norfolk Fleet Marines 7.
Duke 49, Virginia 6.
Greensboro Army Air Base No. 10 14, Wake Forest 0.
Bainbridge Navy 46, Maryland 0.
Jacksonville Naval Training 44, Daniel Field 0.
Arkansas A. & M. 19, Keesler Field 7.
Camp Davis 32, Presbyterian 0.
Morgan State 2, Hampton Ins. 0.
Navy Plebes 66, Augusta Military 0.
Cherry Point Marines 30, Richmond Air Base 0.
Georgia Tech 33, Tulane 0.
N. Carolina Pre-Flight 14, Camp LeJeune 14 (tie).

Midwest

Ohio State 28, Illinois 26.
Notre Dame 28, Northwestern 6.
Ohio Wesleyan 32, Bowling Green 20.
Michigan 27, Wisconsin 0.
Oberlin 21, Wooster 0.
Minnesota 33, Iowa 14.
Wilberforce 25, W. Virginia State 2.
Oklahoma 20, Missouri 13.
Kenyon 13, Kenyon College Army unit 6.
Great Lakes 21, Indiana 7.
Doane 6, Peru T. 0.
Iowa Pre-Flight 28, Camp Grant 13.
Illinois Wesleyan 0, Indiana State 0.
Iowa State 20, Drake 0.
Miami (O) 40, Baldwin-Wallace 6.
Xavier 36, Wayne 0.
Missouri Mines 27, Camp Robinson, Ark. 14.
Ft. Riley 14, Ft. Warren 7.
Kansas 13, Warrensburg T. 12.

Southwest

Texas 46, Texas Christian 7.
Texas A. & M. 20, Rice 0.
Arkansas 14, Southern Methodist 12.
N. Texas Aggies 34, Texas Tech. 14.

Far West

California 13, U. C. L. A. 6.
March Field 35, Southern California 6.
College of Pacific 43, Yuma Air Base 0.
New Mexico 33, Denver 13.
Colorado College 64, Utah 0.

Results Nov. 14

East

Holy Cross 12, Villanova 7.
Lakehurst Naval 26, Camp Kilmer 12.

South

176th Infantry, Fort Benning, 27, 300th Infantry, Fort Benning, 20.
Camp Davis "B" 14, Wilmington (NC) Coast Guard 6.
Third Field Artillery (Fort Bragg) 31, Wake Forest Army Finance School 0.
Washington Lions 19, Camp Pickett 0.

Southwest

Fort Bliss 19, Biggs Field 0.

Far West

St. Mary's Preflight 41, San Francisco 0.
Spokane Air Service 38, Whitman 13.
Salt Lake Air Base 33, Fort Douglas 0.

Brimsek's Successor

Goalie Bert Gardiner

Manager Art Ross considered himself fortunate when he signed stocky Bert Gardiner as a replacement for Frankie Brimsek in the Bruins' net. Bert is an experienced goalie, having played at various times in the major league with New York Rangers, Montreal Canadiens, and Chicago Black Hawks.

Unbeaten Iowa Seahawks Next Grid Rival of Irish

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—The pressure stays on Notre Dame this week as the college football season heads into the stretch and traditional late November clashes begin to dot the grid picture.

After eight successive week ends of wrecking such undefeated teams as Michigan, Navy, Army and Georgia Tech, the unbeaten and untied Irish, ranked No. 1 nationally, can't afford a letdown at South Bend Saturday against the fearsome Iowa Pre-Flight Seahawks.

Like the Irish, the Seahawks come up to this game unbeaten and untied in eight starts. They boast a strong line in front of a backfield featuring such former professional stars as Dick Todd, of the Washington Redskins, and Frank Maznicki, of the Chicago Bears. It is safe to say that the Seahawks represent the most formidable hurdle of the season to a perfect Notre Dame record, a fact that Coach Frank Leahy probably won't let his boys forget during practice.

Freak Plays

Featuring an afternoon marked by freakish happenings, the Irish bowled over Northwestern and Otto Graham, 25 to 6, last Saturday, while the Seahawks took Camp Grant, 28 to 13.

Perhaps the most weird incident was Ohio State's 29-to-26 victory over Illinois with the deciding field goal being kicked 12 minutes after nearly everyone thought the game ended in a tie. The gun was fired on the final play, an incomplete Ohio State pass. Players of both teams were in their dressing rooms and the fans were on their way out when the officials ruled Illinois was offside on the play and two seconds remained.

The teams were recalled and the Buckeyes decided to try a field goal instead of a pass. John Stungis, sub back, made good from placement on the Illinois 16 to win Ohio State's first Big Ten game of the year.

Sportswriters had to dig out the rule book to check on a seldom seen play—a forward pass thrown from the end zone that falls incomplete behind the goal line—that helped North Carolina upset Pennsylvania, 9 to 6, and Army come from behind to defeat Sampson Naval, 16-7.

Rule Nine

In each case the officials ruled an automatic safety for the defending team, that is, for the Tarheels and the Cadets. Rule nine, section four, article two, clearly states: "When a player of the team in possession of the ball makes a forward pass which becomes incomplete behind his goal line . . . a safety shall be declared."

The 35-0 rout of Southern California by the Fourth Air Force of March Field and Oklahoma's 20-13 conquest of Missouri in the Big Six Conference also came under the head of surprises. Jack Jacobs threw three touchdown passes to spark the March Field Fliers. Saturday's results left these teams outstanding in their areas:

East: Navy, 61-0 victor over Columbia; Dartmouth, 20-0 winner of Cornell, Army and Penn.

South: Duke, 49-0 winner over Virginia; and North Carolina.

Southeast: Georgia Tech, which walloped Tulane, 33-0.

Southwest: Unbeaten, but tied Tulsa and Texas Aggies; and unbeaten, untied Randolph Field.

Midwest: Notre Dame, Iowa Seahawks, Purdue, all unbeaten and untied; and Michigan, beaten only by Notre Dame.

Big Six: Oklahoma.

Rocky Mountains: Unbeaten, untied Colorado College.

Pacific Coast: Unbeaten, untied Washington and U. S. C. who are to meet in the Rose Bowl; and March Field.

Traditional games on top this weekend include: Dartmouth-Princeton; L. S. U.-Tulane; Pitt-Penn State; Temple-Villanova; Purdue-Indiana; Ohio State-Michigan; Illinois-Northwestern; Wisconsin-Minnesota; and Duke-North Carolina.

Other tilts pair Randolph Field-North Texas Aggies; Colgate-Columbia; Ar.ny-Brown; Drake-Tulsa; Clemson-Georgia Tech; St. Marys-U. C. L. A.; Missouri-Kansas; and Rice T. C. U.

Rose Bowl Change

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15 (AP)—The war has shattered another precedent in the sports world. There will be no East-West football game in the Rose Bowl Jan. 1.

Instead, twice-beaten University of Southern California and undefeated University of Washington will make it an all-western affair with the Pacific Coast Conference championship at stake.

Claims Baseball Essential

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Professional baseball is "absolutely essential" to civilian and military morale, Senator Lucas (D) of Illinois said today in pointing out that the sport is making valuable contributions to the war effort while using an "infinitesimal" part of the nation's manpower.

"My sincere hope is that nothing will be done by any agency of the Government which will in any way disturb the continuation of this great American institution," Lucas said in an address prepared for Senate delivery.

Baseball contributions to war funds total $2,128,698, he declared, and admission taxes paid the Government through the National and American Leagues for the 1942 and 1943 seasons amounted to $2,289,702.

Sales of war bonds and stamps in drives sponsored by baseball interests netted $1,027,923,225, the Senator said, and the baseball equipment fund raised $250,814 to furnish sports equipment for men in the armed forces.

Citing figures he said were obtained from President Ford Frick of the National League, Lucas gave this breakdown of the manpower setup in the senior circuit:

Players in the services, 151 (as of Oct. 15, 1943); players on the 1944 reserve list, 263.

Of the latter group, he said, 85 are pre-Pearl Harbor fathers, 37 are classified 4-F in the draft, 20 are over 35 years old, 31 over 30, 31 are post-Pearl Harbor fathers, three are aliens and two are under military age. Eleven are married men without children. Twenty-one have been reclassified in 1-A and 10 already have been ordered to report for induction examinations.

Lucas said American League figures on manpower and draft were not available to him, but expressed the belief they would be "very similar" to those of the National circuit.

The Senator said both major leagues have reduced their travel to a minimum and could carry on to the satisfaction of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Lucas pointed out that both England and Russia have maintained spectator sports during the war, in most instances drawing huge crowds.

"It is also interesting to note that the treacherous Japs dropped baseball because it is an American game—another added reason for us to keep the game going," he said.

Eastern League To Meet Again Nov. 30

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Makeup of the 1944 Eastern Baseball League, one of the nine minor leagues to complete the 1943 season, won't be known until Nov. 30 when the moguls meet again to discuss final disposition of the Springfield, Mass., franchise.

Owners met here yesterday, but delayed all action until the Springfield situation could be explored further. They set Nov. 30 as the date for their next conference.

The Wilson ball was adopted as official and James McKinnon, President of the Elmira Pioneers, was elected league vice-president for a one-year term succeeding Thomas McCafery, President of the Albany Senators.

Bruins Facing Canadiens In Home Opener Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Home at last after a satisfactory opening road trip, the Boston Bruins are looking ahead to tomorrow night when they inaugurate their 1943-44 home season at Boston Garden against the league-leading, undefeated Canadiens of Montreal.

The Bruins played .500 hockey for their first five games in opposing rinks, winning two, losing two, and tying one. They met every club in the league, with the tie game having been played with Canadiens at the Forum.

Montreal comes to town on the wings of its best start in history. The club followed up its opening tie with the Bruins with five straight victories to jump to the top of the National Hockey League standing. Canadiens' previous best start was in 1939-40 when they won four and tied two of their first six games. Despite that fine start, however, the club missed the playoffs the following spring.

Arrived Yesterday

Most of the Bruins arrived in town yesterday afternoon, with the exceptions of Bert Gardiner, new goalie, who was given permission to go home to Philadelphia, and Ab De Marco and Johnny Crawford, who were already here because injuries prevented their playing after the opening game in Montreal. Crawford is expected to be ready tomorrow night, but De Marco will still be sidelined.

The Bruins will present only three changes in personnel this winter, Gardiner taking the place of Frankie Brimsek, Johnny Wilkinson replacing Jack Schewchuk at defense where he pairs with Crawford, and Charlie Scherza supplanting Johnny Schmidt on the Sprout Line with Bep Guidolin and lanky Don Gallinger. Both Wilkinson and Scherza played amateur hockey last winter. Gardiner tended goal for Chicago Black Hawks.

Eye on Record

Back once again and with his eye on the league's scoring record of 73 points which he missed tying last year by just one point, is clever Bill Cowley, ace playmaker who will as usual center the first line. Art Jackson is his left wing and Herb Cain his right, although Cain may give way to Buzz Boll when the Buzzer gets in shape. Boll injured his thumb on his farm last month and today marked the first time he put on skates as he took a workout at the Arena.

Also back again are Dit Clapper, starting his 17th season here, and Flash Hollett, versatile utility man, who will pair behind the blue line. For a third line Manager Art Ross has four forwards from whom to choose, and veteran Harvey Jackson, Yank Boyd, Oscar Aubuchon, and Norm Calladine.

New Canadiens

Like the Bruins, Canadiens also have a new goalie in big Bill Durnan, who played with Montreal Royals last winter. They have several other new players, including Fernand Majeau and Bob Fillion, two other amateurs, and they also have Murphy Chamberlain back in the fold after his sojourn here with the Bruins last winter.

On view tomorrow night will be several rule changes, most important of which, of course, is the new red line, which permits defending teams to pass halfway up the ice. All of the Boston players we saw yesterday are in favor of it, and Manager Art Ross has put himself on record as being sold on it. Another change is in the face-offs, which have opposing players facing their opponents' goal instead of sideways to it.

For War Fund

Tomorrow night's game being played for the benefit of the United War Fund, several added attractions will be presented. When the players come onto the ice for the first time, they will be spotlighted and introduced to the crowd. Between the first and second periods two figure skating routines will be given, one by 10-year-old Sandylee Weille of the Boston Skating Club, and the other by Doris Shubach and Walter Noffke of Holyoke, national pair skating champions.

Between the second and third periods a novel contest will be conducted to determine accuracy in four sports. Four hockey players, two from Canadiens and Dit Clapper and Busher Jackson of the Bruins, will attempt to shoot a puck the length of the ice into an open net. Joe Cronin of the Red Sox and Don Gallinger of the Bruins will try to do the same with a baseball, and Charles Peterson, the famous billiard trick shot artist, will attempt to hit the net from 160 feet away with a billiard ball shot off a cue stick.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	G'ls For	G'ls Agst
Montreal	5	0	1	11	29	8
Chicago	4	3	0	8	29	27
Toronto	3	2	2	8	26	23
Detroit	3	2	2	6	22	20
Boston	2	2	1	5	21	18
New York	0	7	0	0	20	43

Results Nov. 13

Boston 6, New York 2.
Montreal 4, Detroit 1.
Chicago 4, Toronto 1.

Results Nov. 14

Chicago 10, New York 5.
Montreal 2, Detroit 0.

Football Finale Coming Up

Unless by some remote chance Boston College and Holy Cross decide to get together this fall, next week end will see the wind-up of college football in Boston when B. C. plays Harvard in the Stadium and Tufts faces Holy Cross at Fenway Park. The former contest takes place Saturday and the latter on Sunday.

On the New England front Dartmouth will be playing its finale at Princeton Saturday and Brown will go to West Point to face Army. Following these games the only contest left on the schedule is the Brown-Colgate traditional affair at Providence on Thanksgiving Day.

Interest Aroused

Although B. C. and Harvard are only playing informal football this fall, much interest has been aroused over the first meeting between these two teams in 24 years. The game is a natural, with either club capable of taking the decision.

The Eagles, under the direction of Moody Sarno and Eddie Doherty, have caught the public's fancy chiefly through their hipper-dipper stuff from the T and through their monumental scores against the mediocre opposition lined up for it. B. C. followers now want to see what the team can do against a club supposedly its equal, and Harvard promises to be a match for the Newtonites.

B. C. was idle last Saturday, but Harvard surprised even its staunchest rooters with its exhibition against a Tufts' eleven supposedly far out of its class. The Crimson led the Jumbos 7-6 for nearly 55 minutes, bowing only 13-7, and gave its supporters reason to believe that it will find the porous Eagle defense for a score or two.

There is no doubt that both teams are going to score. Having seen both this fall, the writer would say that Harvard has the better defense and B. C. the better offense, especially in the passing department. It looks like a case of which team can git thar fustest with the mostest touchdowns.

Difficult Assignment

Tufts faces a difficult assignment in Holy Cross Sunday, for the Crusaders have been improving from week to week. Yesterday at Worcester they came from behind to edge Villanova 12-7 in the score and push them all around in the statistics. First downs were 17 to eight for the Purple and yards gained rushing were 320 for the Cross to 58 for the visitors.

Boston's only major college game of the fall between Dartmouth and Cornell at Fenway Park Saturday frankly was a disappointment. Dartmouth deserved its 20-0 victory, but might not have had it if it were not for the efforts of young Don Kazprzak.

This Columbia boy, understudy for Paul Governali last year, provided the Big Green with practically its only spark, passing to John Monahan for the first Dartmouth touchdown, and scoring a second himself. In addition he proved himself a dangerous ball carrier in the open. Cornell was curiously impotent, chiefly through the lack of a good tailback. Outstanding lineman on the field was Arthur Vorys, who played for Williams last year and who was transferred to Dartmouth in the Naval program.

G. C.

Nation's Unbeaten List Is Unchanged

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—There was no change last week in the list of the nation's unbeaten and untied football teams that have won three or more games. Notre Dame and the Iowa Seahawks, who clash this week, continues to top the select group of 13 elevens. Records of the undefeated, untied teams (three games or more):

	Team	G	Pts.	O.P.
1.	Notre Dame	8	313	37
2.	Iowa Seahawks	8	223	84
3.	Purdue	8	207	55
4.	Randolph Field (Texas)	8	243	30
5.	Franklin-Marshall (Pa.)	7	124	37
6.	Bainbridge (Md.) Naval	7	213	7
7.	Colorado College	6	193	27
8.	Bunker Hill (Ind.) Naval	6	171	37
9.	Doane (Neb.)	6	133	34
0.	Washington	4	189	32
11.	Pittsburg (Kan.) T.	4	99	7
2.	Rutgers	3	89	6
13.	Boston College	3	143	12

Hockey Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 13

American League

Providence 5, Hershey 2.
Cleveland 3, Buffalo 3.
Indianapolis 3, Pittsburgh 3.

Eastern League

Boston 10, New York 0 (afternoon).
Boston 7, New Haven 3 (night).
Baltimore 6, Philadelphia 2.

Results Nov. 14

American League

Cleveland 9, Providence 3.
Hershey 4, Buffalo 4.
Pittsburgh 2, Indianapolis 2.

Eastern League

Baltimore 4, Philadelphia 2.

American Soccer

By the Associated Press

Brooklyn Hispano 3, Baltimore Americans 1.
Brooklyn Wanders 5, Kearny Scots 2.
Kearny Celtics 4, New York Americans 3.
Philadelphia Americans 6, Brookhattan 1.
Baltimore 3, Philadelphia Nationals 3 (tie).

Restaurants

CONCORD, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 Hanover Street — Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street — Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. — 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. — 401 Essex Street
Portland, Maine — 566 Congress Street
BUY WAR BONDS

MANCHESTER, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette
BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
BUY WAR BONDS — 1055 ELM STREET

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Todays Sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day's sales 214,106
1943 volume to date 250,680,597
1942 volume to date 99,816,319

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	48.0	Prev. day	48.1
Month ago	50.4	Year ago	48.5
1943 high	51.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	57½	57	57½	+ ½
Adams Exp (.15p)	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Adams-Millis 1½g	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Air Reduction 1a	8	40½	40	40	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Alleghany Corp	12	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Alleghany pf xw	3	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
Allen pf $30 ww	18	23⅛	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
Alles Lid Stl 2g	13	26⅜	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
Allied Indust (¾a)	2	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	145	145	145	—1
Allied Mills (1g)	185	32½	29½	31½	+2⅛
Allied Strs .60	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼g	11	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem 1	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Amal Leather	3	2	2	2	— ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	3	75¾	75½	75¾	+ ½
AmAgChem 1.20a	1	29	29	29	— ¼
Am Airlines 1½a	6	61	60	60	— ⅜
Am Bank N .55g	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Am Bosch (¼ae)	5	7⅛	6¾	7	
Am Cable & Rad	20	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	1	82⅞	82⅝	82⅝	— ⅛
Am Can pf (7)	160	176⅛	175½	175½	—1¼
Am Car & Fdy 4g	5	30	29⅞	30	
Am C&F pf 12½g	1	63⅞	63½	63½	— ½
Am Ch&Cable (2)	3	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Am Chicle (4a)	50	106¼	105	105	
Am Colortype .45g	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Crys Sug 2½g	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Am Crys S pf 6	241	111½	97½	97½	+2¾
Am Distill	310	111½	97½	97½	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Am European .15g	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
Am Export L 1½pg	9	23	22¾	22¾	
Am & For Powe	83	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	
Am&FPS6pf 4.35a	3	64	63¼	64	+ ¾
Am FP $7pf .5.07a	11	70	70	70	+1¾
Am & FP 2 pf	96	17⅜	14	16½	+1½
Am-Haw SS 2½g	9	31	30½	30½	—1
Am Hide&Leath	2	3⅛	3	3	
Am Home Pr 2.40	4	67⅞	66½	67⅛	— ⅛
Am Ice	1	4	4	4	
Am Internat 1½g	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	26	11¼	10¾	11⅛	
Am Loco pf 7	5	73	71½	71½	—1½
Am M & Fdy .60g	7	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Am Ma & Met ¾ae	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Metal pf 6	50	125	125	125	
Am Pow & Light	28	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	58	44¾	40¾	44¼	+3¼
Am P & L $5 pf	50	41½	37⅞	40	+2⅛
Am Rad&St (.40)	26	6⅜	6⅛	12¼	
Am Roll Mill (1g)	14	12¾	12⅛	12¾	
Am R M Mf4½g	9	62½	62½	62½	
Am Ship Bld 3g	150	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
Am Smelt&R (2)	6	38	37½	37½	— ⅛
Am Sm'lt pf 7	60	146¾	149¼	149¼	
Am Snuff pf (6)	23	146	146	146	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs (2)	6	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
Am Stores (1)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Am Sug Ref 1½ag	2	27	27	27	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	155¼	154	155¼	+1⅜
Am Tobacco (3a)	545	56	55	55	—1
Am Tobacco B (3a)	8	56⅛	56	56⅛	— ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	8	139½	138¾	138¾	—1¼
Am Type Fdrs ½ag	12	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
Am Viscose (2)	4	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Am Water Works	27	5⅝	5½	5½	
Am Woolen	2	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
Am Wool pf (6k)	1	68½	68½	68½	+1½
Am Zinc L & S	6	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop1¼ag	15	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
APW Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Armour III	31	4⅜	4⅛	4½	
Arm III pr pf 1¾k	2	68¾	67¾	68¾	+1
Armstrong Cork 1g	1	35¼	35⅛	35¼	— ⅛
Artloom Corp (.40)	2	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Artloom Cp pf 7	10	110	110	110	+4¾
Assd Dry Gds (1)	4	12	12	12	
Atch T & SF (6)	14	52⅜	51⅞	52¼	+ ⅛
Atl Coast L 1½pg	8	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
Atl G&W Ind (3g)	1	31	31	31	
Atl Refining (1g)	8	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp (½ag)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	54	54	54	— ¼
Atlas Pow 3½ag	30	58	58	58	— ¼
Austin Nichols	61	8⅞	6¾	7½	+ ½
Aust Nor A3½k	340	74	67	68	+1
Aviation Co (.10g)	29	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
B					
Bald Locc ct ¾ag	60	16⅝	15¾	16⅝	
Balt & Ohio	22	5¼	5	5	
Balt & Ohio pf	4	8¾	8½	8¾	
Ban&A pf6½ax	50	9	9	9	
Barber Asphalt	7	22	21¼	22	
Barnsdall Oil .60a	11	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	8	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
Beech Aircraft 1g	5	9	9	9	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
Bendix Aviat 2½ag	7	33¼	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
Benet In L (.90g)	1	16½	16½	16½	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	34	34	34	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
Beth Steel (6)	19	55⅞	55⅛	55⅞	+ ½
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	116½	116¼	116¼	
Bigelow-Sanf 1½a	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Black&Decker 1.60	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .40g	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Boeing Airpl (2g)	10	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	2	43	42¾	42¾	— ¼
Bond Stores 1.30g	3	31½	31	31	
Borden Co (.90g)	7	27⅛	27¼	27¼	
Borg-Warner 1.60	9	53	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
Bradley Suspension	1	2	2	2	
BraniffAirways .60	11	12½	12	12⅛	
Bridgeport Br ¾ag	6	9	8⅝	9	+ ½
Briggs Mfg (2)	14	45¼	24½	24½	— ¼
Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Bklyn Un Gas ½ag	6	15	14¾	15	+ ⅜
Brunswick-Bal (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
Bucy-Erie pf 7	20	118	117	118	+2¾
Bucyrus-Erie ⅜ag	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Budd Mfg	13	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Budd Mfg $5pf	40	47¾	4	46¼	—1¼
Budd Wheel (¼ag)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Bullard Co (1¼ag)	2	17¼	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
Burling Mills 1.90a	10	25½	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	5	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Bush Term pf 6	10	59	59	59	+1
Bush Terminal (2)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .60	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	2	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
Byron Jackson 1¼ag	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
C					
Calif Pack (1½g)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
Callahan Zinc Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Calumet Hec .65g	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¾ag	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Can Dry G Ale .70g	4	23⅜	12¾	23⅝	+ ⅜
Canadian Pacific	4	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	1	41	41	41	
Carpenter Stl 2½ag	2	28	28	28	
Case (JI) Co (3g)	1	125	125	125	+2
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	42½	42½	42½	— ½
Celanese Corp1¾ag	6	32	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	20	116	116	116	
Celanese pr pf 7	30	123	123	123	
Celotex Corp (½)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Celotex Cp pf	30	18	18	18	
Cent Aguirre 1½ae	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
Cent Foundry .10g	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Cent RR NJ	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Cent V Sug (1g)	2	18	18	18	+ ½
Century Rib M	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ¼
Cerro de Pas (4)	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	
Certain-teed Prod	10	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	29	58⅜	58	58⅜	+ ⅜
Chain Belt (1)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Champ P&F pf6	50	107¼	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	12	44½	44¼	44½	— ⅛
Chi & E III	12	6¼	6	6¼	+ ½
Chi&E III A 2.50g	18	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ¼
Chi Grt W pf2½ax	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order .60	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
ChiPT prpf2½	20	51	51	51	
Childs Co	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp (3)	19	48⅜	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
City Stores	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	10	34¼	33¾	33¾	— ⅜
Cluett Peab 1½ag	11	35	34	34¼	—1
Colgate-Palm-P 4g	9	22⅞	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
Col & South	90	11	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 1pf	200	13	12½	13	+ ½
Col & Sou 2pf	70	12	12	12	
Col Fuel & Iron (1)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Col Ind Cast A 1.80g	4	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Colum G&E 1.20g	45	4	3⅞	4	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	73¾	73¼	73⅝	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon (4)	1	88	88	88	—2
Comi Credit (3)	3	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
Comi Invest Tr (3)	6	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅛
Comw Salvests .30g	51	14	13	13¾	+ ⅜
Comwlth & South	101	¾	¾	¾	
Com & Sou pf 4½ak	27	76⅛	75¼	75¾	+ ⅜
Conn Ry & L 4½a	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Bonde Nast (¾ag)	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½g	12	22½	21	22½	+ 1⅛
Con Copper .10g	11	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
Con Edison 1.60	32	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
Con Edison pf (5)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	— ¼
Consol Film Ind	1	2½	2½	2½	
Consol RR Cuba pf	2	10	10	10	+ ¼
Cons Laundries	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Con Nat Gas w d	28	26½	26¼	26¾	— ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Cons Vultee 1½g	12	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
Consol's Coal	3	13¾	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Consor P pf 4½a	20	103½	103	103½	+1
Cont Baking ½ag	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Container Co 1½ag	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Cont Can (¾ag)	7	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	45	44	44	—1½
Cont Motors .45g	17	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	3	31¾	31½	31½	— ⅛
CopperweldSt .80	4	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	16	44	44	44	
Corn Prod (2.60)	5	52⅛	56½	56½	— ¾
Corn Prod pf 7	10	179½	179½	179½	+ ½
Cornell Dub El ¾ag	6	15	15	15	
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Coty International	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Crane Co (1a)	5	19¾	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	60	104	104	104	
Cream of Wh 1½g	3	20½	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
Crosley Corp ½ag	3	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	
Crown Cork (¾ag)	10	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	— ⅛
Crown Zellbr (1)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Crown Zell pf 5	70	96¼	96¼	96¼	
Crucible Stl (2e)	2	29⅛	29	29	+ ⅛
Cuban-AmSug .40a	9	10¾	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Cub-Am S pf 7	10	115	115	115	+3
Cub-A S cr pf 5½	1	105	105	105	+3
Cuneo Press (1½a)	3	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
Curtis Publishing	9	5⅛	5	5	
Curtis Pub pf	50	88	88	88	—1
Curt Pub pr pf 3	5	41½	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1a	22	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	13	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ¾ag	5	20	19⅞	20	
Davison Chem (1g)	8	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1a)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅜
Deere & Co 2g	8	35½	35	35½	+ ⅜
Deere & Co pf 1.40	5	34½	34¾	34½	+ ⅛
De' & Hudson	8	14¼	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	22	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	3	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
Diam Match (1a)	3	31½	31	31½	+1¼
Diam Match pf1½	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅜
Devoe & Ray (1a)	40	30	30	30	
Dist Corp-S h2.22	44	32¾	30½	30½	+ ¾
Dixie Cup (½ag)	1	14	14	14	
Dixie C A 2½g	100	43½	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
Doehler Die C 1½ag	4	29	29	29	— ¾
DomcMines h1.60	10	2⅛	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5g	2	49¾	49½	49½	— ¾
Dow Chem (3)	1	127½	127½	127½	+1¼
Dresser Mfg 1g	4	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	8	7¾	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp .30g	1	11½	11½	11½	
Du Pont deNi (3g)	7	138¾	138¾	138¾	—1½
DuqLight 1pf5	40	119¼	119¼	119¼	
Eastern Air L	21	34⅛	33¼	33½	—1¼
East Kodak pf 6	10	179	179	179	+1½
Easton Mfg (3)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
Edis Bros Strs .80	2	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1½ag	2	35⅛	35	35	— ⅛
Elec Boat 1½ag	3	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅛
El Powr & Lt	9	4	3¾	3⅞	
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	6	74	72¾	73¾	— ¼
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	16	77¼	76	77¼	+ ⅜
Endicott-John (3)	1	56½	56½	56½	
Endicott-J pf 5	80	107½	107¼	107¼	
Eng Pub Service	13	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	30	88½	88¼	88½	
EnPS$5Vapf5½a	170	90	89½	90	+1½
Equit Off Bldg	1	½	½	½	
Erie RR (1g)	25	10¼	9⅞	1⅜	— ⅛
Erie RR ct (1g)	25	10¼	9⅞	10	
Erie RR pf A (5)	1	46½	46½	46½	
Eureka Vac Cl ¾ag	2	7¾	7	7	— ⅛
Evans Products	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	2	20⅜	20½	20½	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1a	2	34	34	34	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Farms Tel & Rad	11	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Fed L&T pf (6)	1v	105	105	105	+ ½
Fed Mogul (1)	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
Fed M Truck .30g	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Fed D S pf 4½a	40	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
Ferro Enam (½ag)	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Fid P Fire 1 1.60a	9	46	45	45	—1¼
Firestone T&R 1½a	3	37	36⅞	37	
First Nat Strs 2½a	5	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
Flintkote .65g	2	19	19	19	— ⅛
Florsh Sh A 2g	3	25⅞	25½	25⅞	— ⅛
Fotianabee Stl	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Food Fair Strs (1)	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	5	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	5	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	2	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ¼
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	3	26¼	26	26¼	+ ½
Gabriel Co (.20g)	7	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Gair (Robert) ¼ae	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	12	12	12	— ½
Gar Wood Ind .45g	11	4½	4	4⅛	
Gaylord Cont (½aa)	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
Gen Am Inv .40a	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gen Am Trans 1g	7	40	40	40	
Gen Baking .60	7	7⅜	7½	7⅜	
Gen Bronze (.60g)	3	6½	6½	6½	
Gen Cable	2	4	3⅞	4	
Gen Cigar (1)	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Gen Elec(1.40)	38	35¼	34½	35¼	+ ⅜
Gen Foods (1.60)	6	40	39⅞	40	
Gen G & El A	17	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Gen Mills 5pf5	10	130	130	130	—2½
Gen Motors (2)	27	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	2	126⅜	126½	126½	
Deere & Co pf 1.40	5	34½	34¾	34¾	
Gen Out Advert	6	18	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
Gen Pres Ex ¾ag	2	6¾	6¼	6¾	
Gen Print Ink .30g	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
Gen Pub Service	8	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
Gen Ry Sig 1½ag	1	19	19	19	
Gen Real&Util	4	1	1	1	
Gen Real&Ut pf 6k	1	41	41	41	—1
Gen Retract .90g	5	18	17½	18	
Gen Shoe (1)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 6k	60	80	80	80	+ ¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	3	22	22	22	+ ¼
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	— ¼
Gimbel Bros .45g	10	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	83½	83½	83½	— ½
Gobel (Adolf)	2	1	1	1	
Gold&Stock T 6	10	83	83	83	
Goodrich (BF) 1e	21	38	37¼	37¾	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R (2)	21	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	16	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Granby Con M .60	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	6	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅜
Gt West Sug 2	5	24	23⅝	24	
Gt West S pf 7	10	149¾	149¾	149¾	— ¼
Green (H L) (2a)	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1a	26	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Grum Airc En 1g	5	11	11	11	
Guantan Sugar	2	3½	3½	3½	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	8	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
GulfMo&O pf2½ag	2	30¾	30½	30¾	— ⅛
Gulf Oil (1a)	11	45	44¾	45	— ⅜
Hall Print (1a)	6	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Harb-Walker (1)	5	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Hat Cp Am A ½ag	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Hazel-AtasGl 5	40	101½	100½	101½	— ⅛
Hercules Motors 1	6	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Hercules P pf 6	10	130	130	130	
Holly Sugar (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Hollander&Son 1g	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Homestake Mining	5	38½	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
Hood-Hersey 8¾ag	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Household pf 5	20	11	110	110	
Houdaille-H A&P 3.60	2	64¾	64½	64½	— ⅛
Houston Oil	7	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Houston Oil pf	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
Hudson Bay (k2)	7	24	24	24	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .20g	21	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Illinois Central	12	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Ill Central pf	2	23⅞	23½	23½	— ¼
Inspirat Cop ¾ag	3	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
Intercon Rubber 1e	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Interlake Iron ½g	8	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	10	66⅝	65¼	65⅝	—1⅜
Int Harv pf (7)	20	168	168	168	—1
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Int Miner&Ch ¼ag	3	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Int Mining	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Int Minm&Ch pf4	3	65⅞	65½	65⅞	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	28	26⅛	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
Int Paper	31	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	3	64	3½	63¾	— ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
Int Shoe 1.80)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Int Silver (3)	1	47	47	47	— ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	360	12⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Interna Dept S 1	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Int Dept S pr 7	1	108½	108½	108½	— ½
Island C Coal 1½ag	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Jones Tel (1)	2	28	27½	28	+ ½
Johns Man 1½g	6	85	84	84	—1½
Johns-Man pf 7	10	129¼	129¼	129½	
Jonas&L Stl 2	8	20⅜	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Jonas&L Stl pf4 5	3	54⅞	54¾	54¾	— ⅛
Jonas&L Stl pfB5	1	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
Joy Mfg (.80)	4	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Kan City South	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Kan City Sou pf 2a	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Kaufmann D ½ag	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Kayser (J) (1)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Kelsey-Hay A 1½	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
Kelsey-H B 1½	1	12½	12½	12½	
Kennecott Co 1¼ag	24

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

WPB to Appeal Ruling Which Bars Penalties

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board intends to appeal a recent Federal Court decision which invalidates its favorite method—suspension of business privileges—of forcing compliance with its materials priority and allocation orders.

Informed sources said the decision threatened the whole compliance structure of WPB and other war agencies, including the price-rationing set-up of the Office of Price Administration, the War Food Administration, the Petroleum Administration for War, and the Office of the Rubber Director, which derive their enforcement powers by delegation from the WPB.

No Penalty Allowed

Justice Jennings Bailey of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia court ruled that WPB had no authority under the Second War Powers Act to suspend an alleged violator of WPB priority and allocation orders from doing business in restricted goods. Such a suspension, Judge Bailey ruled, constitutes "a penalty" which the act does not empower the agency to impose.

"No question has been raised as to the constitutional power of the WPA to allocate materials and establish priority," Judge Bailey rouled. "On the other hand, nothing can be found in the act justifying the imposition of penalties as punishment for prior conduct. It is true that the power given to allocate materials may frequently bring about a like result, but where this power is used expressly for the purpose of imposing a penalty, I think there is no justification for such action."

The decision was handed down in a suit of B. Simon Hardware Co., of Oakland, Calif., against WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson and WPB enforcement officials.

The firm sued to prevent enforcement of a WPB order forbidding them to sell more than $15,000 worth of precision tools a month for six months, because of alleged prior violations of a WPB tool conservation order.

Suspension Orders

The WPB has used a suspension of business privilege order to effect compliance in 140 cases. The OPA has invoked similar suspension orders more than 4,000 times and WFA and PAW have also used this method.

The OPA's power to order suspensions was also held invalid by a Texas Federal Court decision. An appeal from the Texas decision, which was based on legal interpretations similar to Judge Bailey's, is pending.

The war agencies are appealing the decisions, even though they have two remaining courses of action against violations; (1) application for an injunction to prevent future violations; (2) criminal prosecution. These courses, however, are regarded by WPB and OPA as less effective than suspension of business privileges.

COMING in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR November 20, 1943

★ COLORED RACES IN THE WORLD STRUCTURE By Henrietta Buckmaster
★ GREECE PREPARES THE WAY FOR ALLIED VICTORY By André Michalopoulos
★ PRAYER FOR THE NATION By William Rose Benét
★ BOMBERS ARE RESOURCEFUL By John Beaufort
★ SIXTY YEARS BEHIND THE GOLDEN CURTAIN Diamond Jubilee of Metropolitan Opera By Eleanor Shaw
★ DROVING IN THE AUSTRALIAN OUTBACK By John Glenville Pike

ORDER NOW

We regret to have to announce the passing of our esteemed associate EARLE JOSEPH CARLETON which occurred in Newtonville, Massachusetts November 11, 1943

Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc.

'Ad' Manager

© Bachrach

Charles B. Konselman

Appointed advertising manager of Wickwire Spencer Steel Company, succeeding George L. Randall, who was recently commissioned in the United States Naval Reserve. Mr. Konselman was formerly sales promotion manager for Royal Typewriter Company.

OPA Suing Whisky Firm; Stock Soars On Inventory Dividend

PEORIA, Ill. (AP)—The Office of Price Administration filed in Federal district court a civil suit against the American Distilling Company, Pekin, Ill., asking treble damages of $7,509,336 for whisky sales allegedly made in excess of OPA ceilings.

Alex Elson, regional OPA enforcement attorney at Chicago, said the suit contained six charges alleging the company sold 77,527 barrels and 173,813 cases of whisky and received a total of approximately $2,500,000 in excess of ceiling prices.

Mr. Elson said the complaint accuses the company of the following violations:

Sale of 10,000 barrels to the Alabama Alcoholic Beverage Control Board at a price $420,093 in excess of ceiling.

Sale of 173,813 cases of two-year-old, 90 proof whiskey to the Alabama board at $428,332 in excess of ceiling.

And sales to W. C. Dunn, Chicago, of 48,026 barrels at $1,389,206 in excess of ceiling; James B. Beam Co., Chicago, 5,534 barrels at $40,983 in excess of ceiling; Brown-Forman Distilling Company, Chicago, 12,993 barrels at $266,382 in excess of ceiling, and A. K. Hamilton, Chicago, 974 barrels at $32,777 in excess of ceiling.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Stock of American Distilling Co. bounded to $100 a share today, up $25.75 a share in the first sale since announcement the company would offer its stockholders nearly a barrel of whisky at cost for each share owned.

The first sale of 16,700 shares came about 11:50 a. m. or nearly two hours after the stock exchange opened, broke a log-jam of buying orders that found holders of the stock reluctant to sell.

At the ceiling price of $62.50 for a barrel of whisky, the liquidation of American Distilling's whisky inventory at roughly $30 to $32 a barrel added around $30 a share to the value of the stock.

The company's offer to sell its 245,000-barrel whisky inventory to its stockholders, announced Sunday, while differing from the rumors that had been circulating as the stock shot from a year's low of $15.37 to a peak of $85.75 on Friday, brought "buy" orders for 7,000 shares. Only 250,000 are outstanding.

The company figured the inventory equaled 3,800,000 cases or 45,600,000 quarts of drinking liquor. It lists 1,7000 stockholders, of whom Russell R. Brown, company president, is the largest.

The company said its reason in passing out its inventory was twofold: to help alleviate the current whisky shortage and to give stockholders potentially a profit greater than might have been earned per share by rationing the stocks over a period of two or two and one-half years.

For the duration, the American distilleries are making alcohol for the war effort.

Dominion Wheat Estimate Reduced

OTTAWA (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has reduced its original estimate of the 1943 wheat crop by 2,500,000 bushels to 293,704,000.

In its second estimate of 1943 field crops, the bureau also cut its estimate of oats production by 17,000,000 bushels to 482,860,000 and of barley production by 7,000,000 to 215,816,000.

Demobilizing Powers For Baruch Sifted

WASHINGTON (AP)—A move to create an over-all war demobilization board, with Bernard M. Baruch as administrator, is under consideration by the Senate's special postwar committee, but members are divided on the scope of the proposed agency's authority.

Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia said that there appears to be unanimous belief among members that Congress should enact speedily legislation fixing a few major policies for reconversion of industry to civilian pursuits after the war ends.

Almost everyone on the committee, he said, wants Mr. Baruch, the Administration's troubleshooter, to head a new agency which would provide the machinery for industrial demobilization, but some want it to operate only in an advisory capacity and others as the direct authority, with powers even wider than those originally given the War Production Board.

Mr. Baruch now heads a war and postwar readjustment unit under War Mobilization Chief James F. Byrnes. In this post he is charged with the development of unified plans by the various Government agencies.

Senator George said that committee hearings thus far had indicated the need for enunciation by Congress of general principles concerning the postwar disposal of Government-owned war plants, the allocation of existing materials to civilian industries and the rapid cancellation and adjustment of war contracts.

He expressed belief that Congress must make provision for temporary loans to war contractors to aid in revamping their plants for civilian manufacture. He added that some safeguards ought to be written into such a policy declaration to assure small business an equal chance with larger operators in obtaining materials and machinery at reasonable prices.

Provision Proposed For Radio Answers To Slander Charges

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Predicting that the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee will write a general charter for broadcasting, Chairman Burton Wheeler (D-Mont.) said today he would seek inclusion of a requirement that persons "slandered" by radio commentators be afforded an opportunity to answer on subsequent programs.

Senator Wheeler said he had no doubt the committee would incorporate into the proposed measure many of the regulations already put into effect by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), and add some new wrinkles of its own.

"I feel that we should write into the law a provision which would stipulate that if any commentator slanders a person, then that person should have the right to answer his charges on the same hour and the same program," Senator Wheeler said in an interview.

He contended that while slander may be made the basis of a suit, damage often is done that cannot be offset unless the same listeners are reached with the answer—a circumstance he said seldom occurs now.

As he gauges the temper of the committee, Senator Wheeler said he believes it is ready to recommend legislation that will give detailed guidance to the FCC in its future regulation of the industry. He predicted these rules would permit stations on one chain to take programs from another broadcasting organization and in general would "relieve individual stations from domination by the chains."

Rationing Seen Better Business Regulator Than Gold Standard

Third of a series of articles on postwar international trade.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The previous article pointed out that "scarcity economics" or an excess of demand over supply is likely to continue in international trade indefinitely, and not just for a brief period of two or three years after the war. This is because scarcity economics, or a system of inflation combined with rationing and/or allocations, is likely to continue indefinitely in the major industrial countries, whose domestic economies set the style for the international economy.

An economic system is like a machine. To run steadily and at or near capacity it must have a power plant and a governor. This was true of the gold standard. It is also true of the present wartime scarcity economy. The difference is in the governor or control system.

In each case money or promises, or credit, is the driving power, and it tends to overrun unless controlled by the governor.

The difference between the two systems is in the governor or control mechanism. In the old days the control was the requirement of gold redemption. The issuing of promises could not be inflated beyond the point where they could be redeemed in gold (or in something that in turn could be redeemed in gold).

In the present system the governor, control or limit, is rationing or allocations. The promises, official or private, cannot with political safety be expanded beyond the point where, on account of the pressure of money at market, allocations become too small, rations too narrow, and black markets too tempting.

Rationing vs. Gold Redemption

It is the function of a control device not only to keep the system from running away, or overspeeding, but also to keep it from running down, or under-operating. The control system must also work smoothly both on the upside and on the downside. That is, when things are accelerating, it must not bind suddenly, like a bad brake on a fast-moving car, and threaten to bring everything to a stop—as the gold standard did. Conversely, when things are slowing down, it should not release devastating and unpredictable accelerating forces, as mere "abandonment of gold" used to do, leaving everyone perplexed as to "what happens next."

Few people realize that rationing or industrial allocations can actually provide such a control—and a better one than gold redemption.

On the upside, more and more inflation steadily requires more and tighter allocations. First the essentials must be rationed, then the semi-essentials; and then rationing on the essentials must be tightened still further as more money comes to market.

This is sure, in any period of peace, to set up political resistances to further inflation on the part of people whose rations are being steadily reduced, or who resent the black market, or otherwise object to the uncomfortable consequences of more and more inflationary policies. This is precisely the resistance now developing against inflationary fiscal policies. It is pressure from the Administration for more taxes and from the opposition for more government economy. It cannot be very effective in the face of war outlays, but it is likely to be very strong when the war is over.

When the trend is reversed, however, many cushions or protections appear against too rapid a deflation. More conservative finance permits the gradual relaxation of rations and allocations, and permits an increasing amount of deferred demand for the rationed essentials to come to market. This in turn can stimulate employment in the fields which had been restrained.

Thus, in fact, the control system would act to switch employment rather than to destroy it. On the deflationary trend it would switch employment from previous channels (munitions during war, luxuries during peace-time inflation) back to formerly rationed or restricted commodities like food, clothing (if previously rationed) or houses. And presumably before deflation had gone so far as to produce actual unemployment, inflationary forces would again come into play for the sake of full employment.

Gold Standard Ineffective

In theory the gold standard worked in the same way. On the upswing it was supposed to check inflation, by warning creditors to demand their money or their gold. On the downswing, it was supposed to provide employment by stimulating the production of gold itself (which had an unlimited market at a fixed price). But in practice, on the upside there was little or no warning of when creditors or money-owners would get restless. And when they did, and precipitated a downcycle, gold production was too trifling to act as a backstop or an alternate employment.

In point of fact, rationing and gold redemption are somewhat analogous. Money used to be a promise of gold at a known price. With rationing, it now amounts to a promise of the essentials of life at a known price. Inflation threatens the promise in either case. But with gold nobody cared very much until suddenly everybody cared. With rationing, everybody feels the consequences of inflation, and even those who are making lots of money out of it suffer and object before too much damage is done.

A certain amount of regimentation or control of industry operations is involved in either. In the present system, with demand held in almost constant excess of supply, many raw materials must be parcelled out, with some manufacturers getting none. By no means as much of this would be necessary in peacetime as during the war, when manufacturers must be frequently told by the armed services to shift from this to that product or else go without raw materials. In a peactime scarcity economy such allocations would in effect take the place of the decision of bankers, under the gold standard, on whether to advance working capital to a manufacturer or not.

Tightening of the controls under the gold standard meant that bankers would cut off some of the limited supply of credit from certain manufacturers; in a peacetime version of the present scarcity economy it would mean that a WPB would cut off some of the limited supply of certain raw materials from manufacturers who wanted it. Under the gold standard the manufacturer could always get materials and men, but not always working capital or customers. Under a peacetime "scarcity economy" he could practically always get working capital and find customers, but not always get the materials or the men to make the goods.

Tailoring Rate of Demand

In the gold economy it was always necessary, in guessing at the safety of the credit structure, to figure the total outstanding debt against the gold, for the simple reason that redemption-demand came all at once or not at all. In an inflation-and-allocations economy, the figures of total outstanding debt would not have this importance. More important would be figures on present and future rate of demand for raw materials, in proportion to industry's capacity to produce them. All these figures —present demand, prospective demand, and present and prospective capacity, would be rates, not static totals, and the function of economic statesmanship would be to fit the rate of demand to the nation's capacity-rate of output.

Hence static totals of outstanding debt would not be a potential menace to the smooth working of such an economy, but only the amount likely to come to market at any given time.

Debt burden might accumulate, it is true. There was a large growth of debt under the gold standard—over the years. But it was jerky, expanding and then being disastrously deflated every 15 or 20 years. Consisting essentially of golden promises made by producers of everything except gold, its periodic deflation brought periodic misery. There would be no such inherent danger in the expansion of debt in a scarcity economy. In recent years it has been offset by "oversaving." And the debt service of the U. S. Treasury can no longer become the basis of the old-fashioned fear that it would support a class of idle rich, for the present steeply graduated income tax has more than offset this danger.

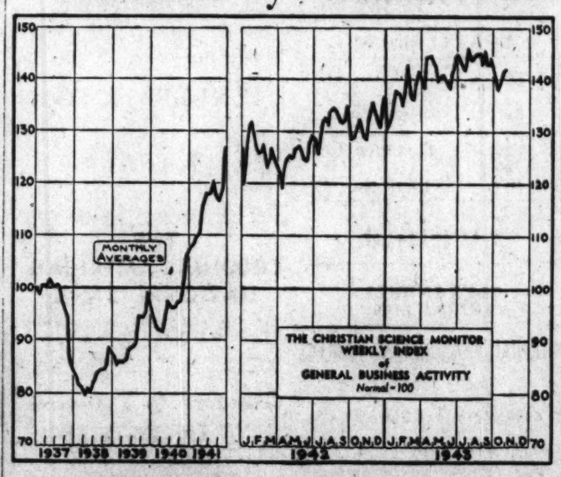
These generalities about how a peactime scarcity economy might operate with rationing and allocation as controls, have been presented for two reasons.

First, they seem to indicate that the present system is much more than merely a dangerous makeshift, and actually has the makings of a permanent domestic economic system for industrial nations—and one with considerable more stability than the prewar system which depended on the gold standard for its control.

And second, they sketch the general outlines of how much such an economy would work in international trade and credit relations.

(To be Continued.)

Further Moderate Advance Recorded by Monitor Index



A further moderate increase was recorded by The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity in the first week of November. Advancing to 142.1 (prel.) for the week ended Nov. 6, the index compared with 141.8 for the previous week and 129.0 for the week ended Nov. 7, last year.

An increase in bank debits outside New York City offset declines in the other two components. For debits the first of the month upsweep in volume was somewhat greater than usual.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings declined more than seasonally while electric power production dropped back from the previous week's record high, contrary to the usual seasonal advance.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Nov. 6*	Oct. 30	Nov. 7
	1943	1943	1942
Combined index	142.1	141.8	129.0
Bk Debits outside NYC	171.8	169.9	143.6
Elec Power production	133.7	133.9	119.4
Misc carloadings	130.7	131.7	124.1

*Preliminary.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Aero Sup B (.30g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Aire Assoc (¼e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Air-Way El Ap (.20g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
125	Allied Prod A (1¾)	26	26	26
100	Alum Ltd (5Sh)	93	93½	93½
400	Alum Co Am (3g)	107	106	106½
150	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111¼	111¼	111¼
50	Alum Ind (.60)	10½	10¼	10½
1100	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	5¼	5	5
100	Am Cit P&LB	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Am Cyan B (.90a)	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝
4700	Am & F P war	1¼	1⅛	1
2400	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞
25	Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	109⅞	109⅝	109⅞
100	Am Gen (.12g)	3	3	3
100	Am Laun Mch (1½g)	25½	25½	25½
100	Am Light&T (1.20)	17	17	17
20	Am Mfg pf (5)	87	87	87
200	Am Republics (.10g)	10⅛	10	10⅛
200	Am Superpow	⅞	⅞	⅞
1200	Am Superpow pf	12½	12	12½
500	Am Writ Pa	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Ang-Wup (.20g)	1	1	1
40	Appal El Pw pf (4½)	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1500	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
900	Atlas Corp war	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
200	Atlas Ply	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	Automat Prod (½g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Babcock&Wil (¼g)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
2200	Baldwin Loco war	4	3⅞	4
100	Barium Stk Stl	1½	1⅝	1½
400	Basic Refrac (.20g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Berk&Ges Furn	12	12	12
100	Bickfords (1)	13	13	13
300	Bliss (EW) (2)	14⅝	14½	14½
100	Boback (HC)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
110	Boback (HC) 1 pf (3k)	75	72	75
300	Bourjois (¾e)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200	Bown-Bilt H I pf	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
200	Breeze Corp (1.20g)	10	9⅝	9⅝
900	Brewst Aero	4	4⅛	3⅞
1100	Bridgpt Oil	10	9⅝	10
100	Brill A	4	4	4
100	Brill B	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Br-AmTr reg	16	16	16
100	Brown F&WA (1k)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
16800	Brown-F Dist	24⅜	22	22⅝
800	Buf N&EP pf	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
100	Bunk Hill & S (1)	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
200	Burma Ltd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Burry Biscuit	3¼	3⅛	3¼
200	Cal El Pow	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
600	Callite Tung (.20g)	4	4	4
100	Can Marconi (h.04g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Carr Corp	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
500	Catalin Am (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
600	Cen & SW Ut	½	½	½
50	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	95	95	95
260	Cessna Aire (1g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
50	Chesebrough (4a)	94	94	94
200	Chi Riv&Mch (¼g)	6½	6⅜	6⅜
2700	Cities Service	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
400	Cit Svc pf	77	75	77
200	Cit Svc pf B	7⅛	7	7
200	Clark Control (1¼g)	18½	18½	18½
75	Cleve El Illum (1½g)	36⅜	36	36
400	Cleve Tract (1½)	12⅜	12¼	12¼
1000	Colon Develop	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜
100	Colonial Airl	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Colo Fuel&I war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
150	ColtsPFArm (2½g)	45	44½	44½
60	Colum G&E pf (5)	53½	53¼	53½
200	CompoShMvic (.45g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Cons Biscuit (.40)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
300	Cons GE Bl (3.60)	61¾	61	61¾
40	Con G&E pf B (4½)	117¼	116½	117¼
175	Cons Mng&S (h1a)	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
100	Cons Ret Stra (½g)	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛
300	Cons ti Corp (1¾g)	8	8	8
400	Cons Textile	3¾S	3⅜	3⅜
100	Corroon & Rey	1½	1½	1½
300	Cosden Petro	2	2	2
1100	Creole Pet (½g)	26	26	26
1700	Croft Brewing	¾	¾	¾
100	Crown C Pet (.10g)	4	4	4
100	Crown C Int A (.35k)	9½	9½	9½
1000	CubanAtlSg (1g)	16¼	16	16
400	Darby Pet (1g)	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛
800	Decy Oil	6	5⅝	5⅝
60	Derby Oil pf	75	73½	74
100	Det Gray Ir	12	12	12
100	DiveoTwin Trk	5	5	5
100	Duke Power	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
200	East G&F 6pf (2¼k)	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
9600	El Bond & Sh	7⅛	6⅜	6⅞
50	East G&F pr pf (4½)	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
5500	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	83	83	83
300	El Bo&Sh 85 pf (6)	78¾	78¼	78¼
150	El P&L 2 pf A	46	45	45
200	Electrographic	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	EmersonElec (.35g)	7¼	7	7¼
500	Equity Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	EquityCrp$3pf (3k)	29¾	29¾	29¾
600	Fairchild En & Air	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Fansteel Met (¼e)	15½	15	15
3700	Frank Con Dis (1e)	4½	3¾	4
100	Froedtert G&M (.80a)	18⅞	18½	18⅞
100	Gen Firepfg	14	14	14
50	Georg Pow$6 pf (6)	110	110	110
900	Glen Ald Coal	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
25	Globe Hdlg A	37	37	37
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (15k)	140	140	140
10	Gulf St Ut 6 pf (6)	116	116	116
50	Hamilton Bridge	5	5	5
100	Hartford Ray vte	1	1	1
100	Hearn D Stor	3½	3½	3½
600	Heela Min (1)	6¾	6⅛	6⅛
100	Helena Rubin (½g)	9	9	9
100	Heydn Ch (.60g)	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	Hollinger Gold	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Horn & Hard	25½	24½	25½
300	Humble Oil	77½	77	77½
200	Hum-Ross F	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Hussmann-Lig	6½	6½	6½
500	Hygrade Pd (.30g)	8¾	8¼	8¼
200	Ill Pow div ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
400	Ill Pow pf (2.80k)	43	42½	42½
300	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Int Hy-El pf	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Int Min & Chem war	7	6⅞	6⅞
400	Int Petrol (21)	18	18	18
300	Int Util A	17	16½	16½
3000	Int Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Int Util pf	23	22½	22½
200	Inters Pw Del pf	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
100	Irving Air Ch (1)	8	8	8
100	Ital Superpow A	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Jacobs Aire En (.15g)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
200	Jacobs (F. L.)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
10	Jer CP&L 7pf (7)	100	100	100
100	KingstonProd (.10g)	2½	2½	2½

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Knott Corp (.30g)	8	8	8
130	Koppers Co pf (6)	102	102	102
30	Lack RR NJ	29½	29½	29½
100	Lake Shore M (h.80)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
500	LakeyBdy&M	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
100	Le Tourneau (1)	25	25	25
1700	Lehigh C&N (40g)	8¾	8	8⅜
400	Leonard Oil Dev	½	½	½
100	Lipton pf (15g)	24	24	24
50	Locke Sti Ch (1.20a)	15	15	15
100	Lone Star Gas (.60g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Long Is Lig	1¼	1¼	1¼
125	Long Is L pf	51¾	51½	51¾
100	Long Is L pf B	48½	48½	48½
600	Louis L&E (.30g)	6½	6½	6½
100	Lynch Corp (2)	25¼	25¼	25¼
100	Marion St Shov	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	McWill Dredg (1)	9¼	9	9⅛
100	MemphNGas (¼g)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
100	Merritt-C&S	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
100	Micromat Hone (.20e)	8½	8½	8½
50	MidlSU n-cum (2)	18⅝	18½	18⅝
225	Midvale (1g)	24	23⅞	24
25	Minn Min&M (1.20)	51¾	51¾	51¾
200	Molybdenum (¾g)	9⅛	9	9⅛
200	MonarchMT (3)	16	16	16¼
300	Monogram Pict	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
100	Montr LH&P (h1½)	16	16	16
800	Mt City Cop (.15g)	1⅝	1½	1⅝
400	Mount Prod (½)	6	6	6
100	Mount St Pow (1½)	19	19	19
600	Nat Bellas Hess (.95g)	1¾	1⅝	1¾
400	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
100	Nat Trans (½g)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1000	Nat Tun & Mines	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
500	Nat Un Rad	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
200	N J Zinc	56¼	56	56
60	NY Wat Svc pf	50½	50¾	50½
3400	Niag Hud Pow	2⅝	2½	2½
50	Niag Hud pf	75½	75½	75½
100	Niag Hud B war	3-32	3-32	3-32
200	Niag Sh Md B (.10g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
900	Niles-Bem-P	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
100	NipsingMns (h.10e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Noma Elec (¼g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Nor Sta Pw A	6	6	6
4200	Ogden Corp (¾g)	4	3⅞	4
25	Ohio Brass B (1.05g)	20	20	20
300	Pac G&E 6pf (1½)	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
400	Pantepec Oil Ven	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
150	Parker Pen	25½	25½	25½
400	Pennroad (¼g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25	Pa Edis $5 pf (5)	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
10	Pa P&L $8 pf (8)	99	99	99
60	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	102½	102⅛	102½
250	Pa Wat Pow (4)	62⅜	61½	62
100	Pharis T&R (.30g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Phila Co (.35g)	8½	8½	8½
400	Phoenix Sec	23	23	23
100	Pierce-Govern (.30g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40a)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
70	Pitts & L Erie (5g)	60	60	60
1400	Pleas V Wine (.20g)	3½	3½	3½
1700	Polaris Mfg	2	2	2
100	Premier Gld (h.04)	⅞	⅞	⅞
1300	Pug Sd P&L (.60)	9¾	9½	9¾
300	Potrero Sugar	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
200	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Pug S P&L 5pf (5)	93½	93	93
20	Quaker Oats (6)	84	84	84
300	RKO opt war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Raym Conc pf (3)	48	47	48
300	Raytheon Mfg	10	9½	10
1800	Red Bank Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1000	Republic Avia (¼g)	3	3	3
100	Root Pet	4	4	4
100	Root Pet pf (3k)	18½	18½	18½
100	St Lawrence	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	St Regis Pap	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
400	Salt Dome Oil	9¼	9	9¼
500	Schulte (DA)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30	Scranton Lace (3½g)	29½	29½	29½
120	Scran-SBW pf	62	60½	61½
400	Scullin Stl (1½g)	10	10	10
500	Selected Indus	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Simplicity Pat	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Sonotone (.20)	3	3⅛	3
200	Sosa Mfg (¼g)	4½	4½	4½
300	So Penn Oil (1.60)	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
100	So Col Pow A	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	StdDredg pf (1.60)	17	17	17
200	St Oil Ky (1)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
600	St Pow&Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Stand Sil-Lead	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Starrett Corp vte	¾	¾	¾
100	Sterl Al Prod	9¾	9¾	9¾
400	Sterl Brew	3½	3½	3½
200	Taggart	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Tampa El	22	22	22
1700	Technicolor	12⅞	12¼	12⅞
100	Texon Oil&L (.30g)	6	6	6
500	Trans-Lux	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Transweet Oil (½g)	16	15½	16
100	Tubize Chat	8½	8½	8½
200	Tubize Chat A	63	62½	62½
100	Tung-Sol Lp (.20g)	4	4	4
1300	Unit Cig-Wh Stra	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5500	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
3000	Unit Gas	2⅛	2	2
150	Unit Gas pf	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
100	Unit Gas war	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	Unit Lt & Pow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Unit L & P pf	35	34⅝	35
35	Unit Shoe M (2¼a)	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛
250	Unit Sh M pf (1¾)	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
300	U S Foil B	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
50	U S Graphite (.35g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Univ Pict vte	17	17	17
50	Utah P&L pf (5½k)	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
200	Valspar Corp	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
60	Virg Pub Svc pf	90	90	90
1100	Vogt Mfg (.60)	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	W Tex Ut 56 pf (6)	100½	100½	100½
100	Williams (RC) (.30g)	3⅛

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED middle-aged Christian Scientist desires position as companion-housekeeper; good cook, to 1 or 2 adults, preferably in or near Boston. Best references. Box D-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION-Practical Nurse, Christian Scientist. Mrs. S. Pippin, 255 West 108th St., Apt. 9D., N. Y. C. (Academy 2-0685).

ANTIQUES WANTED

SELL YOUR ANTIQUES
For the Highest Cash Prices
to the Internationally known antique dealers
LOUIS JOSEPH, INC.
421 Boylston St. Ken 4148

BEAUTY SHOPS

CARLSON—HAIRDRESSER Re. 4-5985
COLD WAVE PERMANENT $10-$15 and $20
623 Madison, bet. 69 and 70, N. Y. C., 2d floor

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
27 West 42nd, Bet. 5th and 6th, Rm. 1019
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Le. 5-2011

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order.
730 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-4680.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1159 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE. MASS. TRO. 6262.

DESK SPACE

SECRETARIAL, mail and telephone service. Room 129, Kimball Building, 18 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. LAF 0815.

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS

BEAUTIFUL Heres (Gorovan) Oriental rug 12' x 20', excellent condition; value $1000, will sell for $600. Lea. 2046. (Newton, Mass.)

LARGE SAFES FOR SALE
3 with burglar-proof chests.
CAP. 1620 (Boston)

FURNITURE WANTED

I WANT GRAND PIANO
OR SPINET, ORIENTAL RUGS, FURNITURE, oil paintings; anything for large home. No dealers. MR. JOHN FOSTER, LIB. 1466, Boston.

WE BUY ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AND DISHES
BRESLAU FURNITURE CO. HIG. 1016, BOSTON

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE ESTATE of THOMAS WILLIAM DALTON late of Rongotea in the Provincial District of Wellington in New Zealand, Farmer.
PURSUANT to an Order made by a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand at Palmerston North on the 18th day of July, 1943, all persons claiming to be next-of-kin and entitled to share in the estate of the above-named deceased and in particular brothers and/or sisters (or the children of such brothers and/or sisters) of John Dalton formerly of Thomastown, County Kilkenny, Ireland, but later of Rongotea in the Dominion of New Zealand, Richard Dalton formerly of Thomastown aforesaid but later of Nelson in the Dominion of New Zealand, Catherine Rodgers (formerly Dalton) formerly of Thomastown aforesaid but later of Blue Spur, Westland in the Dominion of New Zealand, Ellen Murphy (formerly Dalton) formerly of Thomastown aforesaid but later of Kumara, Westland in the Dominion of New Zealand, Margaret Murphy (formerly Dalton) formerly of Thomastown aforesaid but later of Pipers Flat, Westland in the Dominion of New Zealand and Eliza Smith (formerly Dalton) formerly of Thomastown aforesaid but later of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, having claims against the Estate of the above-named deceased person who died at Foxton in New Zealand on the 26th day of January, 1941 and Probate of whose Will was granted by the Supreme Court of New Zealand at Palmerston North on the 19th day of February, 1941 are hereby required to send in full particulars in writing of their claims, to Hector Christie, Solicitor of 69 Ridgway Street, Wanganui in New Zealand aforesaid, the sole Executor of the Will of the said Thomas William Dalton deceased within six (6) months from the date of publication of this advertisement, after which the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice.
DATED at Wanganui this 15th day of July 1943.
CHRISTIE, CRAIGMYLE & TIZARD
Solicitors for the Executor,
Wanganui, New Zealand.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 3921.
New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up.
WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston.

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED—Practitioner's office, N. Y. C., for part time, in midtown section. Tel. Virginia 7-2321, Long Island, N. Y.

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 333 Wash. Street, Boston
Room 306 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 8 Bromfield Street, LIB 1911.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS MOTHPROOF STORAGE AT A MONTHLY RATE
Expert Cleaning and Repairing. Express Paid One way on Out-of-Town Orders.
ADAMS & SWETT 130 Kemble St Boston Hig 4100

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES REBUILT BY "WHITEY"
76½ West Hollis Street, Nashua, N. H.
Quality Leather Is Your Guarantee.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MATHEMATICS
Expert tutoring by M. I. T. grad. Lon. 2134.
BROOKLINE, MASS.

WEATHER STRIPPING

METAL WEATHERSTRIPS, STORM SASH Shades, Venetian Blinds and Screens
WALSH-SPENCER COMPANY
420 Boylston St., Boston — Kenmore 6778

Delaware

WILMINGTON

Butler's Inc.
Stationers
Greeting Cards, Stationery, Books, Pen and Pencil Sets, School Supplies
413 Market St., Wilmington, Del.
Phone 7345

The Corset Shop
LILY OF FRANCE
BIEN JOLIE
and other popular makes
Delaware Trust Building
Wilmington, Delaware
Telephone 9964

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service
PHONE 4-6462

The FABRIC SHOP
Rayons • Woolens • Cottons
Velvets • Notions
Six East Seventh Street
Wilmington, Delaware

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
905-09 MARKET STREET

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5075 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 4-3119

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone Executive 4578 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mrs. Cardwell
Custom made hats
of your own or our material
Also a well-chosen collection of ready-to-wear hats.
MIchigan 2800 3304 Reservoir Road
At Wisconsin Ave. Bet. Q and R

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

SWISS CHALET
Home Style Foods Well Cooked
Only Choice Meats Served
Orders to take out
2128½ Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. ME 1082

Brownley's
SINCE 1904
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

MABEL HARRELL HAIRDRESSER
1603 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone Decatur 2326

HENRI & ROBERT
Hairdressers
NAtional 3744 1627 K Street, N. W.
and 2645 Conn. Ave., N. W.

The Pleasantry TEA ROOM
DINNERS
Week Days 8 to 7:30—Sundays 12 to 8 P. M
5164 Mt. Pleasant Street N. W.

Maine

AUBURN

Clean, Sweet and White!

It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

If it's Quality try
PERKINS & CURTIS, Inc.
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
76 ACADEMY STREET TEL. 162-W
AUBURN, MAINE

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rizzo
Ladies' Fine Apparel
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.
Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
46 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

LARGAY'S
"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
18 Broad Street Dial 3198

LEWISTON

Flowers
For your Hostess
or your own
Thanksgiving Table
ANN'S FLOWER SHOP
40 Ash Street Phone 827

J. K. Campbell
Upholstering, Draperies
Venetian Blinds and Window Shades
37 Sabattus Street Tel. 3172-W

MAINE

LEWISTON
(Continued)

For smart durability choose
Stroock
COATS
HATS
by
KNOX
Both exclusively with us in Lewiston

WARD'S
WARD BROS.
72 Lisbon St. Lewiston, Maine

Brighten Your Costume With Our Gay Accessories
A visit to our store will give you assurance. Not only shoes but we have the gayest array of accessories in town.
Handbags—Jewelry
Gloves—Hosiery
to complete any costume
Lamey-Wellehan
110 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine
Stores also in Portland, Augusta, Rumford

PECK'S
To give or to get Bates New Fall Bedspreads
$3.98
For dormitory or home or for Christmas Gifts, Bates Bedspreads are both beautiful and practical. Draperies to match.
Other Bates Spreads $4.98 and $5.98

Barnstone-Osgood Company
Quality Jewelers Since 1859
Patek Philippe, Movado, Hamilton
Girard-Perregaux Watches,
Quality Diamonds, Fine Sterling,
Hawkes & Libby Crystal
50 Lisbon St. Lewiston, Maine

SEA FOOD
We still serve steaks
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
HOME-COOKED PASTRY
All that's good to eat
Plaza Grill 177 Main St.

DORA CLARK TASH
PORTRAIT
PHOTOGRAPHER
125 Main Street

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Archlock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

THANKSGIVING CANDIES
at
MARY'S CANDY SHOP
235 Main Street

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 3-7794, Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Please Her With a Carter Diamond!

Some DIAMONDS are more beautiful than others. Color, brilliancy and expert cutting are evidenced in diamonds purchased at CARTER'S. Our Diamond rings are superb values.
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
521 Congress Street
Portland, Maine

TOPAZ
Birthstone For November
RINGS, PENDANTS, BRACELETS
BROOCHES, EARRINGS
J. A. Merrill Co.
503 CONGRESS STREET

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET
GROCERY, MEATS,
and FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
89 Ocean Avenue Tel. 2-3311

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941
COAL
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

Harmon & Newcomb
Fashions for Men
390 CONGRESS ST. PORTLAND, ME.

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
131 Preble Street Phone 2-3794
PORTLAND, MAINE

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

The Best Gift of All
is a
UNITED STATES WAR BOND
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun
522 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 25653

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 2024-W. Hours: 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 5 to 6 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HANDBAGS HERE
Handbags That Favor a True Simplicity . . . Recommending Them for Your Tailored and Dressy Costumes.
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
TONKIN & FRASER
$5 to $6.50
79 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Grade A
Guernsey Milk
FRESH EGGS
ROBERT L. WILSON
130 Clinton Street Tel. 3274-W

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Best Milk for All
Call 1637-J
Deliveries Every Other Day
PORTER'S MILK AND CREAM
South River Rd. Bedford, N. H.

Thanksgiving Turkeys
and all the trimmings
Yes, we have them and the best, too, and we are all thankful.
R. HECKER & CO.
Phone 2130 191 Douglas St.

FASHION-HIT DRESSES
$8.95 to $22.00
Styles and Sizes for Juniors, Misses and Women
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Watches—Rings—Silverware
Billfolds—Pens and Pencils
None too early to begin to think about Christmas Gifts
GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
926 Elm Street

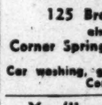
Joan de Gagne
announces
She is now located at
THE VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
31 Hanover Street Phone 4590
Do come in and try the new Helena Curtis Cold Wave

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

PROPER CARE
of
YOUR FURS
Correct Care Means Longer Wear
Please ask for our booklet or phone and we will send it.
Telephone 1850
FURS OF DISTINCTION
McLANE & TAYLOR
624 Willow Street

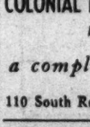
SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
BUY WAR BONDS
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3326-W


Send Flowers
They are always appreciated
Phone 1261
given special attention
Buy War Bonds
Stache Florist
683 SECOND STREET

Books—Stationery
Buy War Bonds
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

NASHUA

SPEARE'S NASHUA, N. H.
Gifts for Christmas
FINE TOILETRIES
Make the Ideal Christmas Gift. Famous Nationally Known Brands.
COLD PERMANENTS
with Individual Styling
featured at
ISIDORE'S
Your Hair Stylist
48 Main St. Tel. 963 Nashua, N. H.


GABY'S
Exclusive Shoppe
Millinery
85 West Pearl Street, Nashua, N. H.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
Two Gas Stations
125 Broadway
also
Corner Spring and Touro
Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
Courteous Service

You'll enjoy shopping at
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Largest and Most Up-to-Date
DEPARTMENT STORE
225-227 THAMES STREET

BOOKS PRINTS
OLD and NEW DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs *Books*
Foreign Books *Bought and Sold*

WICKFORD

The WICKFORD GARAGE
Batteries and Electrical Service
Starters and Generators
RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Maintenance Repairs
Dock and Waterfront Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA ARLINGTON

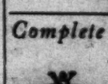
COLONIAL HAIRDRESSING PARLOR
MABEL TAYLOR
a complete beauty service
110 South Royal Street Alex. 0765

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
reliable service
223 North Payne Street Alex. 0060

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0086

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA ARLINGTON
(Continued)

Complete and Guaranteed Service

for all makes of cars
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

DEL RAY BEAUTY SHOPPE
2425 Mt. Vernon Avenue
ALEX. 9349 Mon., Wed. and Fri. till 9 p. m. Daily 9 to 6

LYNCHBURG

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam. Just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

All the good things for Thanksgiving Dinner can be bought at
BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's own chain stores

Now as always
see our fine
LINENS
for your Thanksgiving Table
Miller & Rhoads

Gifts of Jewelry
For Your Christmas
at
Phillip's BROTHERS INC.
This Year More Than Ever
SHOP FOR GIFTS
Earlier Than Usual at
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

HUELLER'S
"Clothes That Put the Man Across"
Newport News Virginia

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 80186. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis DIXY CLEANERS
784 WEST 21ST STREET
PHONE 22389

RANDOLPH'S—ESSO—SERVICE
Tires, Batteries, Accessories, Greasing
Campostella and Wilson Road
Norfolk, Virginia
TEL. BERKELEY 9114

ALBRIGHT HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
229 Granby Street
ESTABLISHED 1909

ROANOKE

MOOSE & BENT
Jewelers
Your Patronage Is Appreciated
207 South Henry Street Dial 8331

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	A	R	A	C	A	S						
	C		G	A	S							
G	R	A	N	T		T						
R	E	T	E		A	A						
U		A	S	A	P	H						
B	I	B		P	E	R						
		A		O								
Y	A	P		S	H	E						
S	C	O	O	T	E	R						
E	E		C	L	A	N						
R		S	T	E	R	E						
		P	O	E		E						
V	U	L	T	U	R	E						

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

JOS. SPIGEL, Inc.
invites you to select your Fall and Winter Outfit
The earlier the better

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
37 Years Serving You
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

"Tuck" Away a Gift a Day
Pugh's
35 West Campbell Ave.

BIBEE'S SUPER MARKET
Finer Foods at Lower Prices
420 Luck Ave. S. W. Dial 3-0541

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

Cox's
A-W COX DEPT. STORE
FOR 30 YEARS KNOWN FOR VALUES
We appreciate your patronage
222 Capitol Street Phone 27-137

THE NEW MODERN
FRANKENBERGER'S
West Virginia's Largest and Finest
STORE FOR MEN AND BOYS

THE RADFORD PAINT CO.
Wallpaper
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES
Buy More War Bonds
114 Washington St., W. Phone 28-159

National Home Beautifiers
FURNITURE COMPANY
608-610 Virginia St. E. Phone 34345

Blossom Dairy Co.
Homogenized
Vitamin D Milk
PHONE 24-131

IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
MILK—CREAM
ICE CREAM
Rich in Taste
Faultless in Quality
PHONE 25-181

CHARLESTON PRINTING CO.
Professional Printers
PHIL CONLEY, *Pres. and Gen. Mgr.*
810 Virginia St. W. Phone 21-583

CLARKSBURG

The best and most cherished gift of all is a War Bond . . . the present that lights the path to Victory.

Shop early . . . don't buy just for the sake of buying . . . make your every gift a practical and meaningful one.

And remember that this year especially, it's your thought, not your gift, that spells Christmas.

Watts Sartor Lear
THE NAME TO BUY BY
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

PALACE Furniture Company
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(Continued)

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Associated Press

Proud Parent and Pups

What's a War?

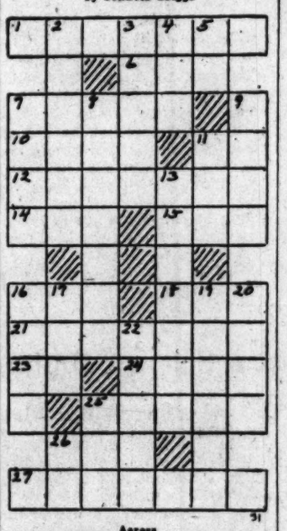
London

A remarkable example of animal fortitude under conditions of modern warfare has been described by the Times correspondent in New Guinea. When Australians occupied the village of Kakakog after very hard fighting in the Huon Gulf area, they found in a small thicket, a brown Leghorn hen sitting on five eggs in a wooden box. She had sat there through ten days of constant shelling and bombing. The nearest of many craters made by the artillery was ten yards away, and a deep pit left by a bomb was only twenty yards distant.

An Australian anti-aircraft major removed the box complete with hen and eggs and took it in his jeep along the bumpy track to his camp several miles away. The hen continued to sit as resolutely as ever, and later five chicks were hatched, four brown and one jet black.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What Venezuelan city was birthplace of Simon Bolivar?
6—Aeriform fluid.
7—What President of U. S. attended West Point?
10—What is the singular of "retia"?
11—Rough, scoriaceous lava is what?
13—What name is used to designate the poet Dryden in second part of "Absalom and Achitophel"?
14—What is a small codlike fish of European coasts?
15—Through.
16—Snappish bark.
18—Who is titular heroine of a Haggard novel?
21—What is name of a kind of plow?
23—What ending denotes the object of an action?
24—Ohms.
26—What is a cubic meter?
26—"The City in the Sea" is a poem by whom?
27—Turkey buzzard is a species of what bird?

Down

3—What is a measure of 4,480 square yards?
5—Who is Mr. Winkfield's daughter in "David Copperfield"?
4—Sponge, friend of Snubs, canine diarist, is what?
5—While.
7—Lover of a bottle is what?
8—What South American river forms part of boundary between Colombia an Venezuela?
9—What is a Himalayan beardless wild goat?
11—To minute.
12—Who was any of twelve chosen by Jesus as his companions?
16—What river of Belgium is canalized from Dixmude to Nieuport?
17—What do you call a score of one stroke on a hole in golf?
19—An auditor is what?
20—Sea eagle.
22—What do you call a group of eight singers or players in joint performance?
25—What is Peru's monetary unit?
26—Chinese measure.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Brevities

Grit: "Man wants but little here below," runs the adage. But the Treasury Department doesn't need to take the saying so literally.

Boston Globe: Yugoslavia's factions have come together in a unity we have not seen equaled since the time of the unsliced loaf of bread.

Milwaukee Journal: "I didn't know I had a buck in my pocket," said a voice on the crowded bus, "if it is my pocket."

A Verse for Today . . .

In him we live, and move, and have our being.—Acts 17:28

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Ameghino, César (sä'-sär ä'-mä-gē'-nō) — Argentina's new Minister of Finance.

Ansaldo (än-säl'-dō) — Site of steel works in northern Italy.

Kotor (kō'-tôr) — Adriatic port in Yugoslavia.

Mafalda (mä-fäl'-dä)— Town near the southeast bank of the Trigno River, Italy.

Sparanise (spä'-rä-nē'-zà)— Important railroad point north of the Volturno River, Italy.

Trigno (trē'-nyō)—River of eastern Italy.

Zuviría, Gustavo Martínez (gōos-tä'-vō mär-tē'-näs sōō-vē-rē'-ä) — Argentina's new Minister of Justice and Education.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Isernia (ē-zĕr'-nyä)—Communications center and central bastion on the German defense line in Italy.

Karkinit Bay (kär'-kē-nyēt') —Inlet of the Black Sea on the northwest coast of Crimea.

Piacenza (pyä-chĕnt'-sä)— Military base in northern Italy.

Savigliano (sä'-vēl-yä'-nō) —Military base in northern Italy.

Tavrida Steppe (täv-rē'-dà) —In southern Russia.

Teano (tā-ä'-nō) — Control point to important roads flanking Massico Ridge, Italy.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=s in azure.

Just for Fun— —Bill O'Malley

"You're on the air!"

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Burning of Plants Can Serve as a Means of Prospecting?

A recent addition to prospecting lore suggests that various plants take up metals from the soil through their roots. The horsetail weed, for example, when growing in soil which contains gold, is thought to absorb some of the gold into its structure. If the plant is burned and the ashes analyzed, the presence of gold (in the plant and, consequently, in the soil beneath the plant) is thus discovered. Similar "plant prospecting" might be practiced in the search for other metals, such as tin, copper, silver, nickel, etc.

♪ ♪ ♪

How the Hardness of Steel May Be Tested With a Hammer?

We are probably all familiar with the fact that the height to which a rubber ball will bounce when dropped a given distance depends on the hardness of the surface which it strikes. It will bounce higher when dropped from a given height to a cement sidewalk than when dropped from the same height to a soft turf or lawn. One method of measuring the degree of hardness of steel involves bouncing. A small hammer is allowed to fall freely from a little less than a foot above the surface of the steel to be tested and the steel's hardness is judged by the height of the hammer's rebound, the higher it bounces, the harder the steel.—W. P. Keasbey

Lighter Pianos

A new type of piano contains only 35 pounds of metal, a saving of about 150 pounds; the heavy plate is made of laminated plywood instead of metal.

NEWS ITEM— AFTER THE WAR FARMERS WILL HAVE TELEVISION, WALKIE TALKIES & OTHER ELECTRONIC DEVICES.

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JED, HITCH UP THE SORREL TEAM-- ELMER FETCH THE CORD WOOD FROM THE TIMBER LOT-- JASPER START THE MILKIN'--
DONE YOUR MILKIN' YET, FRED?
SHUX, YES - I DO IT ALL BY REMOTE CONTROL
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L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby's Getting Along*

By Le Pelley

OH-H- TUBBY.... COME OUT AND PLAY !!
COME OUT AND PLAY, HE SAYS; WHAT A GOOF !!
I CAN'T COME OUT AND PLAY !! IT'S POURING RAIN !!! WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH YOU ?!!??
I GUESS TUBBY'S GETTING TO THE AGE WHERE HE WANTS TO SETTLE DOWN

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Don't Get the Connection*

By Rodgers

Rodg
Afrer my batte today thee Boss proceeded to go up stairs and take one himself
"You see I don't ask you to do something I wouldn't do myself," he said-
And he seemed to think that should make my battes easier to take-
I Just wuy, he didn't explain-

The Adventures of Waddles—*Cornered!*

By The Hagers

203
No saboteur could outwit me! Down Main I walked to 203,
Determined he should shed some light Upon that box of dynamite.
Rehearsing every word and phrase, I rang the bell, still in a daze.
"Stand still!" I cried. "Don't shut that door!" Professor Widgeon quacked, "What for?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Two Picture Stories

Anyone reading the newspapers in America today might understandably gain the impression that not a few citizens are toying with the notion that inflation, just a little more of it, might be fun. Workers growling for more money to take home, the farmers insisting on higher prices, the corporations jealous of their profits, all seem careless of the consequences.

Usually, inflation is talked about in terms of wheelbarrows full of money and chewing gum at fifty cents a package; but there are other aspects. Here are two illustrations of how wide the effects can be.

1. Let us picture two allies, two powerful nations that have pooled their strength against a common enemy. Let us say that Ally A has a tight domestic economy. Everything is under control. Labor, industry, distribution, farmers have all united in an effective program to prevent inflation. Ally B has a loose domestic economy. The controls are expedients and the various interests in the country constantly threaten to break through the controls at one point or another, so that tumultuous economic pressure is persistently exerted, and demands the time and concern of executives conducting the war.

Let it be further pictured that there are two strategies by which these allies might defeat their common enemy. One is a crashing, headlong frontal assault. It might end the war quickly, but would be immensely costly in human lives, a bludgeon attack. The second plan is an adroit one, calling for exhaustion of the enemy by attrition, by attacks on the perimeter, a wielding of the rapier. It promises to cost least in lives, but it requires time and patience.

Ally A is in good position to follow this second strategy, but B, with its domestic economy threatening to erupt, is under evident compulsion to get the war over quickly, cost what it may.

Thus, differences over basic strategy creep between the allies, negatively influencing the over-all plan.

2. Let us now turn to an entirely different picture, a postwar picture. We find the nations of the world, except aforementioned Ally B, in straitened circumstances. Supplies and materials of all kinds are short; there is no foreign exchange to speak of; the people are down to pretty hard pan and what they buy they must buy at a low price.

Ally B has a surplus and has a great deal of production it would very much like to keep going so its people would have jobs, but production costs have been pushed up until it must get prices above the world market.

So Ally B is left with the alternative of passing laws to keep low-priced foreign goods out and scaling down its production to fill only domestic needs (with consequent unemployment at home and friction abroad); of of recasting its domestic economy so that it can trade on equal footing in helping to rebuild a war-torn world, a job that promises work and reasonable profits.

Now, we have two pictures; two effects that, plainly, could be of the utmost seriousness. They might very usefully give pause to those today throwing their influence on the side of a little more inflation.

Savoy Chess

Italy today is not only a battlefield; it is also a chessboard. What is being worked out on the chessboard today is whether Italy after this war will be dedicated to peace and freedom, or may waver toward obsolete loyalties with their latent menace to world order.

The latest news is not particularly reassuring on this point. Marshal Badoglio, by devising a "technical government" to co-operate with the Allies until Rome is liberated from the Nazis, may have found a formula acceptable to Allied military leaders as well as some of the mild Italian liberals who had opposed his efforts to form a Government under the present King. But what is more significant for the long run is that he has put together a scheme that delays a showdown on the question of the monarchy and indeed even King Victor Emmanuel's position.

Though the monarchy in Italy is widely discredited by its long association with Fascism, its supporters have so far been able to detour the demands of Italian liberals for an abdication of King Victor Emmanuel. Meanwhile Marshal Badoglio and other champions of the House of Savoy busy themselves with a propaganda that can only confuse public opinion. They seek now to show the King and the former Duce as sharply in opposition to each other. This is one explanation for the stress Marshal Badoglio puts on reports that Italian representatives loyal to the King have been harshly handled in Tokyo and elsewhere, while those loyal to Mussolini are well treated.

In all this the chess player will recognize moves in a game dear to him. Here is the feint to confuse the other fellow as to what one's objective really is, and the effort to save one's king. For the moment it is plain that Marshal Badoglio, by a series of moves toward "technical government," has removed his King from "check."

John Barleycorn's Record

Crime has increased 164 per cent in American cities since repeal of prohibition, Federal Bureau of Investigation figures reveal, but it would probably be unfair to blame the adverse showing entirely on John Barleycorn. Juvenile delinquency and many crimes of violence are attributed by criminologists and police officials to what they term "wartime psychology."

However, in analyzing the FBI figures, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union finds that while arrests for major crime in 1,193 cities during 1942 reached 155.46 per 100,000 population (as against only 59 in 1932), arrests for liquor offenses were even more numerous. The figures, the W. C. T. U. says, were 2,777.6 per 100,000 last year, as against 1,0621.1 ten years ago.

Dr. Austin H. McCormick, former Assistant Director of the United States Bureau of Prisons, in estimating the cost of the penal process for the millions who over-imbibe, says that for the jail type alone it can be placed at $1 a day. If America has 100,000 prisoners at any one time, the cost is $100,000 a day, or $36,000,000 a year, half of which Dr. McCormick says, probably can be charged to the care of alcoholics. This takes no account of hospitals and penitentiaries. In these tax-conscious days, that is a sum to consider. Also deserving thought is the $4,750,000,000 spent for liquor at retail in 1942. If still stiffer taxes on liquor result in cutting down consumption, obviously police and institutional costs will be reduced proportionately.

Fashioning Victory

The worker who shapes a bolt that holds a brace that fits into the fin that becomes a section of the tail assembly of a Flying Fortress is inspired when he can look beyond his bench and see other parts being shaped and fitted into a finished bomber. So too must fighters on every front be encouraged by evidence that their work is being assembled into a final victory over the Axis. And this last week they have had that evidence—the Red Army's new breakthroughs, the slow but continued progress of the Allies in Italy, brilliant smashes at the Japanese in the South Pacific, further success in the war on the U-boats, more pounding of German industry by British-American bombers.

Russia, as usual, is making the biggest news. The taking of Zhitomir is followed by a Berlin report that 500,000 Russians have broken through farther south, in the Dnieper Bend. Is this a Nazi way of announcing a general abandonment of the Dnieper line? Berlin's admission that recent withdrawals have lengthened rather than shortened their line, may also be in preparation for a further "withdrawal" to the shorter line at the Polish border.

This retreat, no more "according to plan" than those that have been forced on the Germans since July, has undoubtedly been aided by the opening of the third front in Italy, by the Nazis' necessity to use two-thirds of their air force in the west, and by the threat of other invasions—in the Balkans, southern France, and across the Channel.

The relation of the Pacific fighting to these other fronts is less obvious, but in a negative sense it is plain that despite such strokes as the landing in Bougainville and the pounding of Rabaul, the Allies are still trying to crack the outside shell of Japanese defenses and cannot give Tokyo the attention it requires until victory has been assured in Europe. But already naval power to use against Japan, particularly in the Burma drive, has been released by victory in the Mediterranean.

All the pieces fit together. It would be folly to overlook the hard work still to do, but lifting the eyes to the vision of victory should inspire those on all fronts to see the necessity for continued teamwork in the war—and in the peace.

Will It Break the Fence?

Veterans Among the Plebes

By Commander Louis J. Gulliver
U. S. N. Retired

Midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis are experiencing a new thrill: nine members of the plebe class are former seamen of the Navy, fresh from combats against the Japanese in the Solomons. Some who are ex-submariners have been knocking at the gates of Tokyo. Besides these nine, two others are former Marines, also from ships in the South Pacific.

Some of these new midshipmen were wounded and are the first in the history of the Academy to be sworn in bearing battle scars. Others have been awarded medals for valor and letters of commendation for distinguished conduct in action.

These battle-tested lads earned their appointment the hard way. They qualified for Annapolis as the law provides: 100 regular Navy and Marine enlisted men may be appointed to the Academy annually and the same number from enlisted naval reservists.

The situation is remindful of the founding era of the Academy when none but youths qualified on naval ships were enrolled.

There will be no special favors or exemptions at Annapolis for Midshipman John Urban, "Fourth Class, Sir," even though he wears the Navy Distinguished Flying Cross, pinned on by Rear Admiral Beardall, Academy Superintendent, the citation reading: "For heroism and extraordinary achievement in an aerial flight as a radioman and free machine gunner." It was at Midway and "Urban maintained calm and courageous conduct while attacking in the face of tremendous antiaircraft fire."

Then there is Midshipman Dick "Hashmark" Layser, who for three years before this summer was a first-class gunner's mate in United States submarines. Dick can provide his classmates at Annapolis with first-hand information about sinking a Japanese tanker almost in Tokyo waters and being chased by a Nip destroyer in payment therefor. After emergency diving, Dick's craft surfaced and torpedoed the destroyer.

Plebe Midshipman Dick Depew can then take up the story; he has been on the Iceland patrol, on the Tokyo raid, in the Coral Sea fight, and at Midway. And would the gang like to hear about the first landings at Guadalcanal? Plebe Ira Blair was there as a radioman and gunner in a Navy PBY plane and Ira has the shrapnel wounds to prove it.

Midshipman Fourth Class Hawie Wilder can tell the landlubber midshipmen that epic tale of the carrier Yorktown, beginning at the fighting at the Gilbert and Marshall Islands soon after Pearl Harbor, ending when he and his shipmates went over the side as the big "Y" went down gallantly, while her survivors wept.

Classmates in the Plebe class can learn from Midshipman Frank Crawford, former seaman, who served on the valorous cruiser Northampton all through the fighting and until she was shot out from under him. His rating was fire controlman—a former grocery clerk in Arizona. The Northampton (Nora to her men), "worked on" the Japs in the Marshalls. She went with the Hornet, carrying the Doolittle army fliers to Tokyo. She fought at Midway. She did the most desperately gallant thing when the Hornet was sinking and Jap dive bombers swarmed about—tried to tow the now lumbering carrier.

Jimmy Trevithick, before becoming a midshipman, was radarman, and he holds official commendation for instructing "makee learn" radarmen on board the carrier Hornet.

His "plebe mate" John Langford went through all the sea battles as one of the crew of the ill-fated Astoria, lost with the Vincennes and Quincy at Savo Island. John was reported "missing in action" and his family and neighbors mourned him in a ceremony. His obituary was in his home town newspaper—all of which John Langford found out when he came home eventually on leave.

Another ex-submariner in the plebe class is "Boats" McKinney. He was in the Battle of Midway, for service in which he and his submarine shipmates were officially commended.

Two ex-United States Marines in the plebe class both had their ships shot out from under them. Pinkey Gilman was wounded when the cruiser Vincennes sank in the night battle at Savo Island, but he swam until picked up. He hails from Jersey City. Ex-Marine Jim Bloomfield is a Hornet man and he stayed with her until the end. His battle station was on the flight deck that awful day when the Jap planes ganged up in revenge because she brought the Doolittle fliers near to the "homeland."

All told, in the plebe class there are seventy-nine regular men from the ships, plus forty-seven enlisted naval reservists.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

A Soldier Wants to Know

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like to tell of a report about one of our big West Coast shipyards, and I would like to know, from other readers who are in contact with conditions in the war effort, if this is an average or general situation.

One of the military personnel was told this by a man who made a trip to the scene:

"In one of the big shipyards which I visited on my trip I found the men so thick that they actually got in each other's way. Anyone who knew production from experience would know that there wasn't much being done.

"These people, who are now earning more money than they ever did in their lives before, bid against one another for anything that there is left to buy, thus creating inflation.

"Six or seven men will be kept from proceeding with their work until a bolt is tightened. Union rulings keep any man from doing any other task than that for which his classification calls. They get into petty squabbles and walk off the job. They stay off for two or three weeks, while their union agent makes sure they will be paid for the time lost."

Most American boys go into the services with the idea of getting the job done in the shortest possible time, but they certainly are not willing to go through their sacrifices if the people at home "cash in" on them and on the war effort. Such an attitude will make American sons come home with a chip on their shoulder, expecting to find their privations have again been undergone in vain.

PFC. J. D. WILSON
c/o Postmaster, Seattle, Wash.

Loafing in War Plants

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems that every newspaper you pick up, also the radio, keeps talking about the shortage of manpower and how many more men and women are needed in the war plants to bring production up to the necessary level.

For a number of years I have been making photographs in industrial plants of men and women at work, and this has greatly increased in the present emergency, the photographs being used in public relations work. As I go into these plants I am appalled at the amount of actual loafing that is going on. Plants that heretofore were models of efficiency, etc., have become lax in this matter. I have discussed the question with several public relations men in different plants, inquiring as to why they would permit this soldiering on the job, and invariably I have been given one of two reasons—either they do not dare speak to the people for fear they will quit, or—"if we say anything to them they will have their labor leaders on our necks."

This city is in the middle of one of the biggest war industry areas, and it is my observation that all of these plants with their present manpower could get at least 25 per cent more output if the employees were really giving a full day's work.

The above statements can very easily be verified by anyone who will take the trouble to visit the different war plants and casually stroll through without too much notice in advance as to who is inspecting. "HYPO"

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Elections in Perspective

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

Because such extreme partisan interpretations have been placed upon the recent elections, it should be useful to look at the facts from a little distance and appraise them with no other purpose than to get at their meaning. The evidence is sufficiently substantial and its meaning sufficiently clear so that there need be no significant surprises when the votes are counted next November.

The most revealing fact is that at every level of elective office, Democratic fortunes have dropped to closely the same low state as did the Republican fortunes in 1931, just before the New Deal swept into twelve years of unchallenged power.

The parallel in the political position at the end of 1931 and the end of 1943 deserves to be carefully noted.

In 1931, Kentucky, a weathervane Border State, between the politically shifting North and the unwaveringly Democratic Solid South, shifted from Republican to Democratic. This month Kentucky shifted back to the Republicans. It elected a Republican Governor by some 5,000 votes.

In 1931, New Jersey, a weathervane Northern State, which had given its 16 electoral votes to the Republicans in the Hoover landslide of 1928, joined the decisive Democratic trend three years later.

In 1931, the Democrats joyously faced the Presidential election holding the Governorships in 29 States. New York, Ohio, and Texas were the large States in this group. These States account for a total electoral vote of 320, which is 54 more than necessary to elect. The significant fact here is that in the ensuing Presidential election, except for Connecticut, every State where Democrats held the reins gave its vote to Roosevelt.

As the Democrats this year uncertainly face the Presidential election, they find the Republicans hold the Governorships of 26 States, many of them more populous than the 26 States held by the Democrats in 1932. They include all of the States with the big electoral votes save Texas. Among them are New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, and California. The States where the Republicans now have the Governors comprise 65 per cent of the population of the whole country and account for a total electoral vote of 341. The significant fact here is that if these States now held by the Republicans give their votes to the Republican Presidential nominee, as the States similarly held gave their vote to the Democratic nominee in 1932, the Republicans will have 75 electoral votes more than necessary to win next year.

But before drawing the "logical" conclusion that President Roosevelt is soon to be ushered out, several reservations must be made.

The parallel between 1931 and 1943 tapers off at one point. The strength of the Republican Party in Congress is not as great as that of the Democrats in 1931. Twelve years ago, the Democrats were in control of the House and were within two votes of having control of the Senate. The Republicans are today 11 seats away from controlling the Senate.

Secondly, Mr. Roosevelt unquestionably possesses political resources peculiar to himself. He is a vote-getter far beyond any figure within his party, and often held guiltless by sections of public opinion which record themselves opposed to various acts of his Administration. Mr. Roosevelt has reversed political trends before and it cannot be assumed he cannot repeat the trick.

Finally, the uncertainties of the war and the delicacy of the negotiations in the building of the peace constitute political imponderables which cannot be adequately weighed at this date.

All of these reasons serve to make the Republican Party frankly hopeful that Mr. Roosevelt will not run for a fourth term and to make the Democratic Party implacably determined that he shall run again.

At this stage, few doubt that the President will run. And as Republican strength mounts, every element in his party will clamor for his nomination, because a monumental Democratic defeat can be taken for granted if Mr. Roosevelt retires.

It is, however, because of Mr. Roosevelt's demonstrated political resources that a Republican victory in 1944 cannot be taken for granted despite the fact that the cycle has swung nearly full from 1931 to 1943. Therefore, it is only safe to conclude that the Republican nominee will enter the race next year with an approximately even chance to win instead, as in the three previous Presidential elections, starting five miles from scratch.

Few Signs of European Unity

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

These letters from London seem to be about almost anything except London and native Londoners. But London is like that today. It is full not only of Americans in their dark olive-drab coats and their "ice cream pants"—those light-colored trousers that still puzzle Londoners—but also of Polish officers with their smart square-topped hats, French officers with brilliant red oval caps, Norwegian, Dutch, Belgian, Czech, and quite a few Yugoslav and Greek uniforms.

And out of uniform one is constantly meeting the rest of the Europeans: lately there have been more Russians than usual and, of course, there are many German and Austrian refugees and a large sprinkling of Rumanians, Hungarians and Albanians.

What distinguishes London from any other cosmopolitan capital in this respect is that the Europeans here are all busy planning for postwar Europe. Some of them are hard at work in an organized, even an official, way in committee meetings and Government-sponsored groups which have been trying to plan for the political reconstruction of their European homeland.

There is one committee, for instance, of which I am a member, meeting regularly in the salon of a large West End luxury flat overlooking a green park, which is composed of official and unofficial representatives of every European and several African and Asiatic nations and which for more than a year has been struggling with the key problem of what to do about Germany.

How far have we got with all these plans for a new Europe? Not, I'm afraid, very far. Yet certain things I think have been worked out in these endless innumerable London discussions, official and unofficial, which do throw some light on the sort of Europe likely to take shape when the fighting is over.

It is fairly clear, for instance, that this time there will be effective disarmament of Germany. And by effective I mean the key problem of disarmament, that of Germany's industrial potential, won't this time be evaded. Perhaps the most rational proposal, one that has met with fairly widespread approval, is that German industrial areas of the Ruhr and Rhineland should be associated with those of Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, and part of Belgium, and perhaps other areas, in some sort of economic condominium or international control.

This wouldn't deprive any individual German of his economic opportunity but it would, in theory at least, make it impossible for Prussianism again to make use of Germany's industries to build weapons of war.

Another point that seems rather discouragingly definite is the absence of any real European unity—at least on a political plane. In the earlier stages of this war there were many of us who hoped that—just as in the United States the Civil War was fought to confirm the principle of federation—this war would turn out to be a conflict to seal the victory of federalism in Europe over anarchic national sovereignty.

These hopes so far have been badly disappointed. At the most, representatives of the various European governments here seem ready to discuss very limited groupings on a federal basis between two, three, or four States in specific geographical regions.

In fact, one of the strongest impressions I have had in working with some of these European groups and committees in London is of the strength and intensity of nationalistic feeling. With the exception of the Norwegians, and possibly Netherlands and Luxemburg, I see no serious signs of any European country being prepared to abandon its sovereignty to the extent of accepting anything even vaguely approaching a United States of Europe.

Against this, however, can be put one hopeful development. This one, of course, is the agreement between the United States, Britain, and Soviet Russia. This was the indispensable first step without which further progress would have been impossible.

Of course, it isn't so much Europe itself that I began to talk about as that kaleidoscopic image of Europe in miniature which for the past few years has been projected upon London. So perhaps we can hope after all that the Continent may emerge from its sufferings closer to unity than would appear from its little London counterpart.

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